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THE MADRAS
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
OR
INDIA RECORDER;

Vol. VI. FOR APRIL, 1808. No. IV.

Original Communications, &c.

THE GYPSIES.*

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir EDWARD THORNHAW,
Justice SURETY,
Dr. DOSE,
Lieutenant FENWICK,
Frederick ORLOP,
TOBY TILLER, *Coxswain*,
JACK CAPSTAN, TOM TAFFREL, *and Sailors*.

Gentlemen Visitors,
Constable and Peace Officers, and Servants, &c.

First Gypsey Girl,
Second Gypsey Girl,
Several other female Gypsies,
SUSAN.

SCENE.—*The Coast of Devonshire, and an adjacent Mansion.*

* This little piece was hastily sketched out by its author, soon after the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar. Though, perhaps, not coming strictly within the letter of our title, we do not think it stands in need of any apology, and trust that our readers will be of the same opinion.

ACT I.—SCENE I.

A View of the Shore.—Rocks on the Fore-ground.—The Sea, and a Ship at a great distance.

Enter Lieutenant FENWICK.

SO! I have once more caught a view of my dear element. Escaped from yonder town, which has all the dirt, bustle, noise, and inconvenience of a small port, and all the avarice and imposition of a large one, my thoughts are at liberty to roam to my friends; to my Agnes! and, solitary as the satisfaction is, I seem for a moment to enjoy myself.

Enter FREDERIC ORLOP.

Frederic. Do you, Charles? Delightful enjoyment truly, this frosty morning. I know that the salt water has stronger attractions for you at all times, than it has at certain seasons, when the mania seems to predominate among our metropolitan friends; though I think if you do not indeed come down here to pay your devotions to Venus, you ought by this time to have had enough of the disorder which they generally labour under.

Lieutenant. What disorder is that?

Frederic. Repletion, or, in plain English, a surfeit of toil, as they have a surfeit of ease and luxury. Let me tell you, seven years are long enough to be under a course so devilish hot, that, as Splinter, our surgeon used to say, a lodging in a *terrene mattrass*, over the fire of a chemist, would be Spitzbergen to it.

Lieutenant. You are right, Frederic. The climates in which we have served, from Egypt to the south of Europe, have been sufficiently hot, and so has been our duty, and if we had experienced nothing but toil, we might perhaps have wished to relax a little; but we have been sharers in our country's glory.

Frederic. Alas!

Lieutenant. I see, while your bosom, my brave young friend, heaves that sigh, your eyes are fixed upon your *crape*, and I anticipate your feelings: indeed I might more correctly say, I participate in the general sensations of the British Navy for the loss of our hero. Yet let it be our consolation, as it was his own, as it was the ray that gilded his last moments, that he fell, gloriously fell, a sacrifice to his duty!

Frederic. He did so! my honored lieutenant. The flags of France and Spain struck to the superior genius and energy of

Britain at the same instant. Hauled down at the moment his breath departed, they may be termed the winding-sheets that cover him with glory. Who would not have died, so to have triumphed, so to have been lamented?

Lieutenant. Any one would, my dear Frederic. There was not a man in the fleet that did not envy the fall, and, as far as his power extended, emulate the actions of the commander in chief.

Frederic. This is unquestionable. Our brave companions are most excellent fellows at sea. What we shall do with those that we have on shore must be left to wiser heads than mine.

Lieutenant. Your indulgent father, our captain, Frederic, in giving part of his crew leave of absence for three days, and sending us on shore to take *care* of them, has decreed to us a harder task than even he, with all his experience, could have imagined.

Frederic. Especially as these three days are some of the Christmas holy-days—in this part of the world, a season of most exuberant hilarity with much more regular beings than English sailors.

Lieutenant. In fact, though I have some opinion of the discretion of Toby Tiller, our old coxswain, I doubt whether on shore he will be able to manage even his boat's crew; therefore I wish them all safe on board again.

Enter TOBY TILLER.

Toby. Safe on board again, lieutenant and our young Captain Frederic! so do I; but you might as well wish to sail under jury-masts, and without a rudder, to the East Indies.

Lieutenant. Why so, Toby?

Toby. Why so? because they wish to leave their convoy: the devil a signal can I get them to obey.

Frederic. No!

Toby. No. Therefore, if some of them don't go to the bottom—but no matter! I say, if you ever get all the limbs, or indeed all the hulls, on board again that drifted on shore at this place, I'll be content to be consigned to the lash of Frank Flay, our boatswain.

Lieutenant. How so, Toby?

Toby. How so, your honor? I'll tell you.

Frederic. First tell me what's the matter with your starboard arm? How came that in the slings?

Toby. How came my arm in the slings?—I believe the necks of half our crew will be in them before they have done—but that belongs to my story.

Frederic. Oh, if it does, pray tell it in your own way.

Toby I will, your honor—hem! December the twenty-ſixth, ſeven o'clock ante meredian, boatſwain piped all hands on deck—Obſerved through the haze Rocky Headland bearing full weſt—weather moderate, for the ſeaſon—took our allowance—light gales came on, ſo we determined to go upon an expedition.

Frederic. So! this ſeems to begin well.

Toby. Yes! Tom Taffrel took the command—hoiſted the flag, and fired a piſtol out of the cabin window to collect the fleet—It was ten before all the veſſels got under way.

Lieutenant. I ſuppoſe you mann'd all the carriages in the town?

Toby. We did ſo, your honor, and all the horſes too—off we ſet about eleven—pilots attempted to ſteer right in the wind's eye—would not let them.—Fired a gun, and luffed a lee—driven into contrary currents—commodore let fly the union enſign, and placed me in the ſteerage—wind had ſhifted north-eaſt by eaſt—fleet diſperſed—bore away for different ports—took in plenty of proviſions—a large ſtock of liquor, but *no water*.

Lieutenant. No! I dare ſay you did not.

Toby. Four o'clock poſt meredian: prepared to return from our cruiſe. Commodore's veſſel *yawed* confoundedly. I mounted the poop, ſaw that the reſt were in the ſame ſituation—ran foul of each other—fired ſignals of diſtreſs. Foggy weather. Wind blew a taught gale—cleared for a minute, tried to take an obſervation, ſaw double. Gale increaſed—the veſſels wherein the girls were ſtowed ſuffered moſt from *ſqualls*—lighted the top lanterns—puffed out in a minute—ſhips foundered—boats capſized—darkneſs came on—blew like the devil—ſnap went the braces—crack the cabin windows—fell overboard myſelf—rigging tore to ribbands—got into a whirl-pool—women floated to ſhore—heavy ſhower—ſaw a light at a diſtance, thought it was Davy Jones upon a maſt—proved to be a lantern at an ale-houſe.

Lieutenant and Frederic. Ha! ha! ha!

Toby. No laughing matter, your honors.

Lieutenant. Not to you, Toby; but you have not told us how your arm came in the bilboes.

Toby. When our ſhip went bump aſhore, fell off the poop, there were no gratings; ſo my yard-arm got under the keel; I thought it had ſnapped; but the doctor ſays, it don't want ſplicing, only belaying a bit.

Lieutenant. Well, are there any more wounded?

Toby. Many; but not dangerouſly. Doctor has full employment this morning; I left him as ſoon as I was dreſſed, caulking

their feams, repairing their timbers, and new paying their fterns where the fheathing had rubbed off their bottoms.

Frederic. Then I think he has bufinefs enough indeed.

Toby. Yes, your honor—but I believe he'll make them fit for another day's fervice however.

Frederic. You'll have a pretty heavy bill to pay for repairs, Toby.

Toby. Yes, your honor—men and veffels, our *fhot* will be a fixty-eight pounder at leaft. However, I think we fhall do better to-day, for our commodore tells me, we are only to fail in lug-boats.

Frederic. Nay, friend Toby, now you are too deep for us; you muft explain.

Toby. Why, they intend to mount neddies.

Frederic. Now I am as wife as I was before.

Lieutenant. Oh, I can tranflate our Coxfwain's language. He means *affes.*

Toby. Ay, we call them neddies in the weft.

Lieutenant. So we do; but what of thofe?

Toby. What? why, we fhall have a fight, boarding each other, furious onfet—yard-arm to yard-arm—only we can get none of our crew to act the parts of Frenchmen.

Lieutenant. Heaven forbid they fhould!

Toby. However, if the wind don't fhift above three points, and nothing prevents——

Frederic. Something I believe has prevented already——

[*Shouting and laughing without.*

What are thefe?

Toby. What, don't your honor know your own crew, now they are bedizened with ribbands and Chriftmas? They feem to be capering like cockboats; let them fcud away; but as my veffel is crank, I'll go and chuck in fome ballaft.

[*Exit Toby Tiller.*

Enter JACK CAPSTAN, TOM TAFFREL, *and other Sailors; the First Gipfey, Second Gipfey, and other Gipfies.—They form a ring, and dance.*

Lieutenant. Who are thofe ladies that our crew are fo extremely gallant with?

[*First Gipfey takes the hand of the Lieutenant, Second Gifpey the hand of* FREDERIC.

SONG.

1st Gipsey, We travel from country to town
And carry our loads at our backs:
We pick up our bread, white or brown,
And then let our comrades go snacks.

2d Gipsey, The Girl whose soft heart is quite lost,
To us oft applies for relief;
As soon as our hands, she has cross'd,
We send her to search for the thief.

1st Gipsey, Should poultry or pigs go astray,
And escape under cover of night,
We act in the very same way,
And, *furnish'd with wings*, take our flight.

2d Gipsey, Should constables dog at our heels,
With bailiffs and beadles to boot,
We skim over hedges and fields,
To avoid any legal dispute.

1st Gipsey, We lawyers and justices hate,
We hope that none ever may need 'em;
Of no service are they in the state,
But to rob our poor clan of their freedom.

Frederic. Who are these, that are so fond of freedom.

Taffrel. Gypsies, your honour, whom we met as we were going upon a cruise. When I was in Greenland——

Lieutenant. Avast, Tom; clap a stopper upon your cable. You may always observe, Frederic, that we adhere closest to the thing that we are in most danger of losing. Now these girls, as my friend the Justice used to say, are liable——

Taffrel. So the constable told them, and please your honour; said he, "You hussies, I'll take you under the vagrom act, and send you to the house of correction."

Capstan. So he did, Tom; so I told him that he was a fool.

Lieutenant You did! that was very polite, Jack.

Capstan Yes, your honour; and very true too. Send such fine girls to the house of correction!—I wish we had him on board, I'd ge an a pickled eel.

1st Gygsey. You, my good friend, interfered most humanely in our favor, to rescue us out of the clutches of that barbarian—

Taffrel. With a wig like the nest of a Tom-tit.

1st Gypsey. We are obliged to you, but humanity is the characteristic of a British sailor.

Lieutenant. There is something interesting in these girls, Frederic: What are you?

1st Gypsey. Lord, why we have told you.

reads that of your friend.—I find by my ſkill in palmiſtry, that you are the youngeſt ſon of Sir John Fenwick, and a lieutenant of the Intrepid.

Lieutenant. Who knows not this? any of my boat's crew would have been better fortune-tellers than you in this reſpect.

1ſt Gypſey. You have been more than ſeven years at ſea.

Lieutenant. This is trifling! tell me any circumſtance of my life, that you could not have learned from my ſailors, and I ſhall have ſome opinion of your preſcience.

1ſt Gypſey. About two years ſince your ſhip anchored in King Road, and you had leave to go on ſhore with your friend the midſhipman: you landed at Briſtol; and as you had both more money than prudence, you wiſely determined to render your pockets as light as your heads, by a trip to Bath.

Lieutenant. How the devil Frederic, ſhould ſhe know this?

Capſtan. Ah, your honor, don't talk of the devil; he may be nearer than you think for.—She told me ſuch things about our Peg——

Lieutenant. Peace, lubber!

Capſtan. I hope we ſhall have no *peace* till we've given the French a few more dreſſings.

1ſt Gypſey. One Thurſday morning you met on the South Parade——

Frederic. Two of the lovelieſt girls our eyes ever beheld.

2d Gypſey. Certainly! they were inſulted by ſome of the idlers of the place, who would peep under their bonnets.—You, like two knights errant, interfered, protected the ladies, and drubbed the heroes moſt heartily.

Taffrel. Well, this is ſo like our Lieutenant, and our young captain, as we call him, that I am ſure it is true.

Lieutenant. Wonderful! how the plague could you know this?

1ſt Gypſey. I know a great deal more. From this event an acquaintance commenced——

Lieutenant. Still more extraordinary! you muſt have obtained your intelligence by ſupernatural means.

Frederic. So muſt you!

2d Gypſey. That we deny. The means we uſed were natural enough. I will now tell you the names of thoſe ladies.

Enter Conſtable, Officers, &c.

Conſtable. Will you, Madam? not here. If you have any thing to confeſs, it muſt be before his worſhip. He is now at the

mansion, will have done dinner by the time we get here, and therefore he will be at leisure to take your examinations: you slipped through my fingers this morning; but we'll take better care, and have got better evidence: now the act of vagromcy is clear!

Taffrel. So shall this place be of your whole convoy in a few minutes; therefore cut your cables and sheer off, or we'll pour in such a broad-side—hey, Jack!

Capstan. Ay, they shall take the best end of our boarding-pikes.

Taffrel. Let the girls drop astern, and we'll knock off the brush that the commanding officer carries on his mast-head, that looks as if the vessel was to be sold: so fall to, my hearts.

Sailors. Huzza! these pirates shan't take our prizes in tow.

Constable. Advance if you dare. Here's my authority. [*Showing his staff*] I represent his Majesty, God bless him—and in the King's name call upon you all to aid and assist.

Traffrel. So we will against an enemy; but these girls seem to have most need of assistance, and as I may be bold to say, there's no treason in petticoats, therefore we will protect them: so pour a broad-side, my hearts.

[*Lieutenant and* FREDERIC *interposing.*]

Lieutenant. Hold! restrain your passions, and listen to me. It is my duty, as bearing his Majesty's military commission, to see that his laws are obeyed, and his officers of justice protected, as much as if I were in the commission of the peace. It is unbecoming a British sailor, to war with the civil power; therefore shipmates, instantly desist, and deliver up the girls. This I know your humanity occasions you to do with reluctance. However, it must be done.—In the mean time we will all go to the mansion. I hardly know what the charge is against them, but am sure it is not to be repelled by force; therefore Mr. Constable, take your prisoners, and we will endeavour to liberate them by other means.

Frederic. This, my shipmates, you see, is right. No man, you are well assured, loves fighting in a good cause better than our Lieutenant: but his own countrymen are not exactly the sort of enemies that he would wish to encounter.

[*Exit with the Gypsies, Sailors, &c.*

END OF ACT I.

ACT II.

SCENE—*The Hall of Sir Edward Thornhaw's Mansion, adorned with Stag horns, Armour, &c.*

Enter the Constable, driving in the First and Second Gypsies.

Constable. There, get along, Madam! your companions could march like Christians, though I believe you are all *inducers*; but you are so *fractory*, that I am obliged to drive you before—get along, I say.

1st Gypsey. Paws off, Cæsar!

Constable Paws!—a pretty way of speaking of the hands of authority—paws!

2d Gypsey Yes, buffalo! you have no right to touch the hem of our garments.

Constable Buffalo! Very well. I'll hem you when I get you before his worship, ladies.

1st Gypsey. Time enough then.

Constable. Hem of your garment—He must be as cunning as yourselves that discovers any *hems* in them; they have more tatters than are to be found on the tenters, and more *rents* than are to be collected upon Sir Edward's state: yet the rag-merchant would scarcely think them worth the purchase.

Enter SUSAN.

O Susan, the mansion seems deserted this Christmas. Can you inform me if dinner is over?

Susan Yes, in the parl ur:—but who have you here?

Constable. Two of the most pernicious, vicious, suspicious vagroms and gypsies, that ever——

Susan Gypsies! Oh lud!

Constable. Ay, fortune tellers—dealers in——

Susan. Fortune-tellers! delightful—then they can inform me about my tea-spoon!

Constable. Where all your servants are I cannot imagine.—Will you, Susan, tell his worship I have comprehended those vagroms he sent me after?

Susan. I will, Mr. Bush; but as our servants are all in the hall at dinner, had you not better pick a bit with them this Christmas?

Constable. Why, to be sure, nothing makes a man so hungry and dry, as doing justice, I have been hard at it all the morning.—But what shall I do with these cannibals?

Susan. Leave them here; I'll take care of them.

Constable. Will you?

Susan Yes! I'll lock the door.

Constable. They'll creep through the key-hole.

Susan Never fear!

Constable. Well, remember that they are witches, chanters and *musicians*, and be sure tell his worship that I have comprehended them.

Susan. Be assured I will. But do you make the best of your way to the servants' hall, or every bit of the venison-pasty, the hams, and minced pies, will be——

Constable. Venison-pasty, hams, and minced pies!—Let me unbuckle my belt: here, Susan, take care of it.

These things are so nice,
That I'll just take a slice,
And be back in a trice.

[*Exit. Constable.*

SUSAN, *and First and Second Gypsies.*

1st Gypsey. Well, my dear, you have so dextrously got rid of Mr. Bush, that I am sure you must have some design in it.

2d Gypsey. Certainly she has: no woman ever wheedles, but for some sinister purpose.

Susan. I am but a simple girl.

1st Gypsey. Yet you could fool the constable: 'tis the way of the sex. What do you wish to know?

Susan. I have half-a-crown.

2d Gypsey. Buy a riband with it. We will tell you without a fee, though this is very *unprofessional.*

Susan. The other day I lost a silver spoon:

1st Gypsey. Last Monday was se'nnight.

Susan. Mercy!

2d Gypsey. It was given you by your godmother.

Susan Wonderful! so it was.

1st Gypsey. And marked with the two first letters of your names, S. A. Susan Andrews.

Susan. Mercy on me! how I tremble! What shall I do to recover it?

2d Gypsey. Never speak to Harry Hazel, till you have found it.

Susan. I am frighted to death! What, has he got it?

1st Gypsey. No.

Susan. I am glad of that, however.

1st Gypsey. Ay, but he has stolen something else from you that you have not mentioned.

Susan. Lord! I have loſt nothing elſe.

2d Gypſey. Yes, child, you have—your heart; and we'll tell you when he ſtole it.

Suſan. When?

1ſt Gypſey. Chriſtmas Eve, when he was kiſſing you under the miſleto.

Suſan. Mercy on me!

[*Shrieks, and falls into the arms of the Second Gypſey.*

2d Gypſey. Agnes, we have gone too far.

1ſt Gypſey. Not at all.—Dry your tears, my dear: Harry will make you the beſt of huſbands, and Sir Edward means to give you the pied cow that you are ſo fond of—Huſh!

Enter Conſtable, and Servants.

Conſtable. I thought how it would be, when they were not under my authority. They've chanted the dairy-maid and they'll go through the whole family, if we don't take them away: therefore, bring them along to their companions, who are juſt arrived. If ſuch doings are ſuffered with punity, I ſhould not wonder if in their freaks they were to fly away with the manſion, and turn all the people in the village topſy turvy, like the Londoners. Bring them along, I ſay.

[*Exeunt Gypſies,* SUSAN, *Conſtable, Servants, &c.*

Scene changes to the Dining Parlour.

Sir EDWARD THORNHAW, *Juſtice* SURETY, *Dr.* DOSE, *and ſeveral Gentlemen ſitting at Table, as after Dinner.—Bottles and Glaſſes, &c.*

Sir Edward. Order! order! Gentlemen. Having gone through the royal toaſts, I believe it becomes my duty, as chairman, to call for a ſong.

Dr. Doſe. No, Sir Edward; give me leave to preſcribe in this caſe. In all *bodies* much depends upon the regularity of the ſyſtem; therefore, I ſay, that vocality ſhould be promoted by the example of the preſident: the fellows will follow of courſe.

Sir Edward. Well, Doctor, I have no objection.

SONG.

Tom Swift was a hunter of fame and renown:
He valued the country, he hated the town;
He chas'd the wild ſtag, and unkennel'd the fox,
And ſcorn'd to be ſtopp'd or by rivers or rocks:
His ſport he purſu'd from the bluſh of the morn,
While his ſpirits were cheer'd by the ſound of the horn,
Chorus—His ſport he purſu'd, &c.

The threats of invaſion now rung in his ears;
His friends of the chaſe turn'd, like him volunteers:
He mounted fleet Sorrel, and flew to the coaſt;
He headed his troop, now the whole county's boaſt:
A hunter of Frenchmen he long'd to become,
While his boſom beat time to the trumpet and drum.
Chorus—A hunter of Frenchmen, &c.

All. Bravo! bravo! bravo!

Sir Edward. The Volunteers of the United Kingdom—with three; and while their courage is *unbridled*, may tyranny meet a *halter!*

All. Huzza! huzza! huzza!!!

Sir Edward. This is doing buſineſs.—Now, Mr. Juſtice, I call upon you for a ſong.

Juſtice. Hold, Mr. Chairman; if I ſing I ſhall *commit* myſelf; but I'll give you a ſentiment, as a companion to your laſt: "The Navy of England—may the Britiſh fleet always find *ſea-room*, and the enemy be driven to the *Straits!*"

Sir Edward. Bravo! Bumpers, bumpers, gentlemen. No daylight.

Dr. Doſe. What, this is to be a *ſleeping* draught: now I think, Mr. Chariman, Engliſh daylight is ſometimes neceſſary to detect French *moonſhine*.

[*The Toaſt drank.*

All. Huzza! huzza! huzza!

Enter TOBY TILLER.

Toby. Pleaſe your worſhips and honours, Lieutenant Fenwick deſired me to preſent you with this ticket.

Sir Edward. Sit down, my friend, and take a glaſs while I read it.—[*Reads.*] "Lieutenant Fenwick, and Mr. Frederic Orlop, of the Intrepid, preſent their beſt reſpects to Sir Edward Thornhaw, and requeſt that they may be admitted to ſay a few words in behalf of ſome priſoners, who they underſtand are about to be examined."—Where are theſe gentlemen, friend?

Toby. Juſt in the offing.

Sir Edward. Will you ſtow another glaſs of punch in your hold, and then bring up their lee-way?

Toby. I'll ſteer them into this port, never fear; it ſeems an excellent one: hope they'll moor.

[*Exit* TOBY TILLER.

Sir Edward. What examination is this, Mr. Juſtice?

Juſtice. The ſame buſineſs that I mentioned in the morning—the vagrants are taken.

Dr. Doſe Buſineſs is a *bitter pill*, eſpecially after dinner; it hinders concoction, therefore ſhould never be taken but in a morning; for you will underſtand the gaſtric——

Sir Edward. Never mind the gaſtric, Doctor.

Dr. Doſe. Could not this medicine be taken faſting?

Juſtice. The priſoners may be faſting now, for what you know.

Sir Edward. Not in my houſe, I hope.

Dr. Doſe No, to be ſure; therefore cannot this *conſultation* be held to morrow morning?

Juſtice. Yes, it may at no greater inconvenience than ſeveral Engliſh ſubjects being kept in priſon for twenty hours, when, by the mild preſumption of our law, we muſt as yet believe them innocent.

Sir Edward. Cruel! this muſt not be; Conſtable, bring in your priſoners.

Enter Conſtable.

Conſtable. Sir, here's the ſea officers.

Enter Lieutenant FENWICK, *and* FREDERIC ORLOP.

Sir Edward. I take it exceedingly ill, gentlemen, that you did not ſend this card before dinner; nor will I hear a word of excuſe until you give me your honour, that you will make this houſe your own during your leave of abſence, which I hope will laſt all the holydays.

Lieutenant. My friend and ſelf, Sir Edward, are extremely ſenſible of your politeneſs; and, as far as our duty will permit, ſhall certainly avail ourſelves of your kind invitation.

Juſtice. Well, Mr Conſtable, who have you got for us?

Conſtable. Why, and pleaſe your worſhip, a parcel of errant vagroms; two of them I think are devils incardinal—the worſt that ever wore petticoats. They have bewitched Suſan the dairy-maid ſince they have been here.

Sir Edward. The devil they have?

Conſtable. Ay, while my back was turned: but that's not the worſt of it: they have no reſpect for perſons or dignity—diſliked my dreſs—found fault with my Chriſtmas wig, and have been laughing at me all the way from ſhore.

Juſtice. Well, bring them in.

Enter the First, Second, and several other Gypsies, SUSAN, *Sailors,* TOBY, *Officers, and Servants.*

Sir Edward. Why, they are muffled like the Egyptian Zingara, or the Vestal Virgins.

Justice. Entre nous, Sir Edward, I don't believe that there's much virginity among them. Well, who accuses these prisoners?

Constable. I excuse them, your worship, ay, and more—I comprehended these two I mean, in the very fact with these gentlemen.

Sir Edward. The deuce you did? I suppose these youths are two bits of touchwood floated on shore.—*(Aside.)* Well, we were all young once, Mr. Justice.

Justice. The fact! What fact?

Constable. Nay, I know nothing of it; I mean the act.

Sir Edward. Here's a special officer. What act, blockhead?

Constable. Why, the act of vagromcy, your honour—telling fortunes.

Sir Edward. Oh, 'tis well it's no worse.

Justice. Telling fortunes! How!

Constable. Nay, indeed I know not: by the black art, I suppose; or, saving your worship's reverence, by dealing with the devil!

Justice. Upon whom did they practise?

Constable. Upon these gentlemen: I saw them palming with my own eyes.

Justice. Then gentlemen, it is your turn to speak.

1st Gypsey. I think, with humble submission to your worship, it rather is ours, since we mean to confess the fact, and to throw ourselves upon your mercy.

Justice. Then you admit that you are fortune-tellers?

2d Gypsey. That is indeed one of our professions.

Justice. Well said! I do not doubt but that you have many: however, confession is the highest evidence that we know of, therefore I have nothing to do but to commit you.

Dr. Dose. The sooner that they are put under a regimen the better: light food, wholesome exercise, and a hem—hem—

Capstan, advancing. Nay, your worship's honour, don't commit them to mouldy buiscuits and bilge-water; let us take them in tow: here's Tom Taffrel, myself, and messmates, will be glad to *press* the whole gang.

Sir Edward. The laws, my good fellow, must be obeyed.

1st Gypsey. They have not been broken by us.

Justice. How not broken? Have you not confessed that you are fortune-tellers, dealers in palmistry, and what not?

2d Gypsey. We have Mr. Justice, heard you called a fortune-teller, and what not, before now.

Justice. Take them away; they grow impertinent.

Lieutenant. Let me answer for them.

Justice. Impossible! theirs is not a bailable offence. The statute seventeenth—

Lieutenant Never mind the statute, Mr. Justice: I did not mean to appeal to law, but to compassion. The characters of these young women are unquestionably suspicious; their profession still more so, and their appearance most of all: yet they have this day disclosed to my friend Frederic and myself, circumstances that have astonished us.

Taffrel. So they have to us about our Peg, and the whistle that our old boatswain lost.

Susan. So they have to me about my silver spoon, and——

1st Gypsey. Mum, Susan, and you, Sir, who take us for two crocodiles of the Nile; and you, my worthy friend, cease to importune his worship, for he does not dare to commit us!

Justice. Not dare!

2d Gypsey. No, Sir, for your life you dare not; for we shall make such discoveries——

Sir Edward. Ah, ha! Mr. Justice: to be sure we were all young once, as I said before; but this——

Dr. Dose. Ah, ha! friend surety; I think that there has been some *clinical* practice here.

The Company. Ha! ha! ha!

Justice. Nonsense! you shall see my fine madams, whether I dare, or not commit you. Tell my clerk to make out warrants of commitment and take their examinations as rogues and vagabonds.

Toby. How the plague can women be *rogues*?

Capstan. Why, by *stealing hearts*, to be sure, old friend Toby.

Justice. These two hussies appear to be most notorious impostors, therefore we shall order them a month each in the house of correction. The others, who have at least the merit of being silent.

Toby. And that's a great merit in women.

Justice. Those we shall confine for seven days.

1st and 2d Gypsies. We confess that we are no impostors.

Justice. Oh, you do, do you? I thought the house of correction would bring you to. One month each, I say!

Frederic. Let me entreat you, Sir, to soften the rigor of, indeed to rescind your harsh sentence: consider their tender frames.

Capstan. Bless you, young captain, you are just like your father look'ee, your honor and worship, here's I and my messmate Tom Taffrel as good a seaman as ever stepped betwixt——but no matter for that. Here's our lieutenant who I know will speak to our commander, besides I know there's not one of our officers but what loves a pretty girl too well to blame us; therefore do you see, let us take a spell in the billoes instead of these dear wenches: I am sure we deserve it for bringing them out of their way this morning.

Sir Edward. My friend it cannot be.

Taffrel. Do, your honor: it's like a Frenchman to refuse to exchange prisoners upon equal terms: let us be tied up instead of them.

Justice. It is impossible.

1st Gypsey. Generous fellows, I adore you for your humanity. It is now our parts to shew you that we are in some degree worthy of your concern.

[*They throw off their Gypsey dresses.*]

Sir Edward. Hey, day! what the plague are the girls about? one would think that they were *undressing* for the assembly. What are all this? my cousins—Agnes, Caroline—are you really what you seem? or enchantresses?

Justice. Agnes, Caroline, my nieces, where came you from?

Agnes. The next town, my dear uncle, where we have been a few days on a visit.

Lieutenant. Agnes, Caroline!—the very girls, Frederick, to whom we surrendered our hearts at Bath.

Frederic. The very same, Fenwick, and as lovely as ever.

Sir Edward. Spirited girls, faith! why, hussies, this is mumming.

Caroline. So it is, Sir.

Justice. This is a Christmas gambol with a vengeance.

Agnes. Which had like to *have* terminated in the house of correction.

Dr Dose. I think if I were their uncle, I should prescribe that yet: I don't like lenitives in these cases.

Sir Edward. What could induce you to undertake this frolic?

Agnes. Youth, hilarity, and custom of the country at this season.

We this morning summoned these our companions, and set out upon this excursion, in the disguises that you have seen. We met first these gallant tars, who conducted us to these silent gentlemen their officers.

Lieutenant. If we have been for a few moments silent, it has been from surprise and pleasure.

Frederic. And from a desire to know if you would recollect us.

Caroline. Could you doubt that? did we not display to you our skill in palmistry?

Frederic. Oh, display it once more and take our hands!

Agnes. Two words to that bargain: we have learned to deal hard since we have been Gypsies.

Sir Edward. Why, ladies and gentlemen, you seem to be very well acquainted.

Justice Yes. Here's a kind of combination, that I think would come under the statute.

Dr. Dose. I should prescribe them all some cooling medicines.

Lieutenant. What, my lovely Agnes, will you refuse the hand of a lover, to whom this unexpected meeting is the height of bliss?

Agnes. Why, my dear lieutenant, have I not already taken it this day?

Frederic. Caroline, my lovely Caroline, let me beg of you——

Caroline. Oh dear! I have nothing for you; we are crocodiles of the Nile, you know; besides, if you beg, my uncle will commit you.

Agnes. Or if we practice palmistry, he will send us all to the house of correction.

Capstan. Lieutenant and Mr. Frederic, we had our gang ready to rescue these ladies if so be as how—but as we suppose that you mean to *press* them yourselves, we know better than to turn against our officers.

Lieutenant. That would be flat mutiny, Jack.

Taffrel. So it would your honor.

Lieutenant and Frederic holding out their hands. Then thus let us seize our prizes.

Agnes. Avast! my good friends; we are not to be taken so easily; there are two words to that bargain, as I said before.

Sir Edward. Well, if two brave officers and two lovely women are within two words of making a bargain of this sort, it must conclude in this manner. [*Joining their hands.*

Justice. Yes, this seems a proper conclusion indeed. As my niece Caroline whispers me, gentlemen, that you were their Bath

acquaintance of whom we have heard ſo much, I rejoice in this rencounter: I know your brave and honorable father, ſo does Sir Edward. Your characters are eſtabliſhed, and we are not unacquainted with their merit. With reſpect to my neices, I ſhall ſay but little: only that the ſhare you had in the late glorious victory rendered theſe Gypſies loquacious in your praiſe; and if you had heard what I have——

(Agnes and Caroline run to each ſide of the Juſtice.

Agnes. Hold uncle! I ſhall die with confuſion.

Caroline. Spare me dear uncle, or I ſhall ſink into the earth with ſhame.

Juſtice. I am glad of it you Gypſies; then you won't have the aſſurance to go a mumming again?

Lieutenant. Honored with the approbation of theſe ladies, and ſharers in the applauſe of our country, the happineſs of Frederic and myſelf is complete. We ſhall, as ſoon as our leave of abſence has expired, return with double alacrity, to our duty, and endeavour, by the moſt arduous exertions in the ſervice of our king and country, to deſerve theſe fair hands which we are thus allowed to claim.

Caroline. One word with you, Frederic, I am commiſſioned by Cleopatra and Berenice, the Gypſies, to return theſe two pieces of gold: I cannot aſk theſe brave and generous fellows to accept them even with a large addition.

Frederic. No, if you do, you will affront them, I can aſſure you.

Capſtan. Not at all, your honor. The gold of ſuch enchantreſſes muſt prove lucky. I'll take theſe pieces on board with me; and when I tell our crew of their virtues, I have no doubt but that they will increaſe and multiply like—but mum—ſo that they will, in time, become an offering worthy the acceptance of the PATRIOTIC FUND.

Agnes. May they increaſe like fairy gold!

FINALE.

Agnes. Benevolence, our nation's boaſt,
Oh lend thy heavenly aid!
Secur'd by thee, our hoſtile coaſt
What nation dare invade?

Caroline. Secur'd by thee, our warlike bands
Defy the battle's rage;
While widows, orphans, bleſs the hands
Whoſe gifts their griefs aſſuage.

Jack Capſtan. Then in praiſe of Great Britain let bumpers now flow,
Whoſe ſons love her friends, and ne'er turn from her foes

Tom Taffrel. May her heroes be ready to die in her cauſe,
And her patriots ſupport her religion and laws!

Both. Till treachery fall, and cruelty ceaſe,
And diſcord ſubſide into permanent peace.

Chorus. Then in praiſe of Great Britain let bumpers now flow,
Whoſe ſons love her friends, and ne'er turn from her foe.

THE CONTRAST;

OR

PEACE AND WAR.

LOVELY art thou, O PEACE! and lovely are thy children, and lovely are the prints of thy footſteps in the green valleys.

Blue wreaths of ſmoke aſcend through the trees, and betray the half-hid cottage: the eye contemplates well thatched ricks, and barns burſting with plenty; the peaſant laughs at the approach of winter.

White houſes peep through the trees; cattle ſtand cooling in the pool; the caſement of the farm-houſe is covered with jaſmine and honey ſuckle: the ſtately green-houſe exhales the perfume of ſummer climates.

Children climb the green mound of the rampart, and ivy holds together the half demoliſhed buttreſs.

The village bells ring, the baſhful bride advances; her eyes are caſt down at the gaze of the admiring crowd, but conſcious beauty dwells there, and love, ſmiling through her fears.

The old men ſit at their doors; the goſſip leans over her counter; the children ſhout and frolick in the ſtreets.

The houſe-wife's ſtores of bleached linen, whiter than ſnow, are laid up with fragrant herbs; they are the pride of the matron, the toil of many a winter's night.

The wares of the merchant are ſpread abroad in the ſhops, or ſtored in the high-piled warehouſes; the labour of each profits all: the inhabitant of the north drinks the fragrant herb of China; the peaſant's child wears the webs of Hindoſtan.

The lame, the blind, and the aged, repoſe in hoſpitals; the rich, ſoftened by proſperity, pity the poor—the poor, diſciplined into order, reſpect the rich.

Juſtice is diſpenced to all. Law ſits ſteady on her throne, and the ſword is her ſervant.

WAR.

They have ruſhed though like a hurricane, like an army of lo-

cufts they have devoured the earth, the war has fallen like a water-ſpout and deluged the land with blood.

The ſmoke riſes not through the trees, for the honors of the grove are fallen; and the hearth of the cottager is cold; but it riſes from villages burned with fire, and ſmouldering ruins, ſpread over the now naked plain.

The ear is filled with the confuſed bellowing of oxen and ſad bleating of over driven ſheep; they are ſwept from their peaceful plains; with ſhouting and goading are they driven away; the peaſant folds his arms, and reſigns his faithful fellow-labourers.

The farmer weeps over his barns conſumed by fire, and his demoliſhed roof, and anticipates the driving of the winter ſnows.

On that riſing ground, where the green turf looks black and ſcathed the fire, yeſterday ſtood a noble manſion; the owner had ſaid in his heart, here will I ſpend the evening of my days and enjoy the fruit of my years of toil, my name ſhall deſcend with mine inheritance, and my children's children ſhall ſport under the trees which I have planted —The fruit of his years of toil is ſwept away in a moment; waſted, not enjoyed; and the evening of his days is left deſolate.

The temples are profaned; the ſoldier's curſe reſounds in the houſe of God; the marble pavement is trambled by iron hoofs; horſes neigh beſide the altar.

Law and order are forgotten, violence and rapine are abroad, the golden cords of ſociety are looſed.

The maidens look down as they walk, and ſalute no one; their faces are averted when their lovers approach. They looked down before; they bluſhed before; but a ſweet ſmile played on their lips, and their rapid glances mingled ſouls: now a livid paleneſs is on their cheek; they ſhun the beloved of their hearts; they look not, they ſpeak not; they will never look up again, they will never ſmile again; the ſpoiler has paſſed over the gardens of delight, and his breath has blighted them; the flowers hang their heads, and wither on the ſtalk.

Here, is the ſhriek of woe and the cry of anguiſh: and there, ſuppreſſed indignation burſting the heart with ſilent deſpair.

The groans of the wounded are in the hoſpitals, and by the road ſide, and in every thicket; and the houſe wife's web, whiter than ſnow, is ſcarcely ſufficient to ſtaunch the blood of her huſband and children—look at that youth; the firſt born of her ſtrength: yeſterday he was agile as the roe buck; glowing as the ſummer fruits; active in ſports, ſtrong to labour: he has paſſed in one moment

from youth to age: his comelineſs is departed; helpleſſneſs is his portion, for the days of future years. He is more decrepid than his grandſire, on whoſe head are the ſnows of eighty winters; but thoſe were the ſnows of nature, this is the deſolation of man.

As the ſcum ariſeth to the top, when a pot is boiling over; ſo every thing unholy and unclean comes abroad from its lurking place, and deeds of darkneſs are done beneath the eye of day. The villagers no longer ſtart at horrible ſights; the ſoothing rites of burial are denied, and human bones are toſſed by human hands.

No one careth for another; every one, hardened by miſery, careth for himſelf alone.

Lo theſe are what God has ſet before thee; child of reaſon! ſon of woman! which does thine heart incline unto?

[*From the Athenæum*,

FROM THE ATHENÆUM.

To compare the manners and cuſtoms of men in different countries and periods, has always been accounted one of the moſt uſeful, as well as of the moſt entertaining ſpeculations relative to human life. In theſe compariſons the imaginations is uſually moſt ſtruck by remarkable contraſts, ſuch as are afforded by parallels drawn between the moſt ſavage, and the moſt civiliſed, ſtates of mankind; and between ages the moſt remote, and the moſt recent. But although ſuch contraſted pictures are productive of the greateſt ſurpriſe, yet there is perhaps more of practical utility in marking the minuter changes which take place in the ſame country, from the gradual operation of cauſes in conſtant action, and which may be expected to be progreſſive, unleſs diſturbed by ſome extraordinary alteration in the public circumſtances. For this reaſon, I have thought that it would make an intereſting paper in your Miſcellany, to preſent a view of the manners of this country, and eſpecially of its metropolis, as they appeared about a century ago, and point out the principal differences which diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of the preſent day. Various ſources might be reſorted to for this purpoſe, but I ſhall chiefly confine myſelf to that ſet of periodical papers under the titles of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, which, having for its principal object the regulation of private and domeſtic morals, may be expected to afford the moſt exact repreſentation of the exiſting ſtate of ſociety. The compaſs of time included in theſe publications extends from 1709 to 1714; the well-known names of Addiſon and Steele ſufficiently warrant the

authenticity of the draughts, allowance being occasionally made for humorous exaggeration.

I shall begin with *dress*, as a circumstance peculiarly striking on a general and cursory survey of any assemblage of mankind, though its rapid changes, and the total absence of every principle in directing its modes except that of novelty, render it, in fact, of no great moment in an estimate of the times. A much shorter space than the revolution of a century, suffices to produce such alterations in dress as to confound all ideas of taste and propriety; and I know not whether a beau or belle of queen Anne's reign would appear more whimsical in our eyes than one of George the second's. It is, however, a matter of considerable curiosity, and may incidentally lead to some important inferences.

We find from the Tatler that the most prominent extravagance in female apparel in 1709 was the *hoop-petticoat*, which seems then to have attained its utmost magnitude. A very humorous account is given in the 116th number of that work, of a young culprit brought before an imaginary court for the correction of petty abuses, who had been the "inhabitant" of one of these machines. The petticoat itself was taken off, expanded, and drawn up to the top of the hall, forming a very splendid and ample canopy over the heads of the whole court. Inconvenient as such a fashion must have been, the sex was long unwilling to resign the consequence it imparted to their figures; and I know ladies who well remember the difficulties they were put to in their youth, in mounting a narrow stair-case, or making their entrance into a small crowded drawing-room, under the encumbrance of one of these garments. The modern custom of cramming rooms at routs and other parties, as full as the *black hole of Calcutta*, having rendered the wearing of hoops an utter impossibility, they have at length been banished to court, are not likely again to make their appearance in common life.

The introduction of fashions from Paris by means of a drest doll, is the subject of a letter in the 277th number of the Spectator, in which the superior fancy and elegance of the French modes is exemplified in various points. The same relative superiority, I suppose, is recognised at the present day, and the current novelties of female dress may be traced to the same origin. It was, probably, from that nation that the *undressing* system was derived, which undergoes so much censure in the Guardian. The discarding of tuckers, and the free display of the ancles, prove that our great-grandmothers were not more averse to the exhibition of their charms

than their present descendants are. I perceive, however, no traces of that clinging and transparent drapery which now gives such an insight into the formation of the whole female person, and which is a French imitation of Grecian models, favoured by the exquisite delicacy of the cotton manufacture.

That the use of *paint* was as common among the ladies of those times, as it can be at present, may be inferred from vaious papers in the Spectator, particularly No. 41, in which a complainant says "Give them a tolerable pair of eyes to set up with, and they will make bosom, lips, checks and eyebrows by their own industry." The singular custom of *patching*, now happily extinct, seems to have been at its height during that period; and the employment of patches as a party badge, according to the side of the face on which they were placed, is a curious trait of manners, if to be regarded as a serious fact.

The Spectator justly remarks that nothing in nature is so variable as a lady's head dress, and in No. 98 he mentions the extraordinary changes it had undergone within his memory. At the time of his writing it appears to have been as moderate in regard to elevation as at the present moment. The remarkable variations with respect to height, breadth, form and ornament, which may be recollected during the last half century, and have been faithfully transmitted in the lady's pockets-books and almanacks, will render any earlier extravagancies in this part of dress readily conceivable.

It is a pity that the low state of the arts in the first period, did not permit a similar visible representation of the several freaks of fashion, which then took their turn. It would, doubtless, have much gratified a curious enquirer into these subjects, to have met with a picturesque display of those hoods of different gay colours, which are spoken of as a fashionable novelty in the winter of 1712, and made the boxes at the theatres look like parterres of tulips or ranunculuses. The equestrian habits of the ladies call down the censure of the Spectator in No. 435. In imitation of the male dress of that period, they consisted of a hat and feathers, a riding-coat, and a peruke, or hair tied up in a bag or with a ribbon; and the resemblance was so perfect, that the information of the petticoat was necssary to determine whether the fair wearer should be addressed as Sir or Madam. The modern crops and round hats are at least as complete a disguise of sex, as far as the head is concerned.

In one of the letters of the Spectator, a lady is made justly to observe, that the male sex is not less addicted to fantastic changes of mode in dress than the female; and a great variety of fashions

in wigs and cocks of the hat, is adduced in proof of the aſſertion. A beau's inventory in the Tatler contains red heeled ſhoes and red ſilk ſtockings. The dreſs-wig of that age is well known to have been of enormous dimenſions; and it ſeems to have been a common practice for fine gentlemen, before entering the drawing room on a viſit, to take out a comb and adjuſt the curls that flowed down on their ſhoulders. Although the fifty-guinea fleeces of the Foppingtons under Anne and George the firſt, underwent ſome diminution in ſucceeding years, yet wigs of very reſpectable bulk kept their ſtation upon young heads to a much later date. I remember a family-piece taken about ſixty years ago, in which a range of goodly young men, placed in the order of their ages, exhibited that ornament of the head, down to the age of ſeventeen or eighteen It ſeems to have been indicative of quitting the ſchool-boy ſtate for that of the academic or young gentlemen. A note in the Spectator from John Sly the haberdaſher will amuſe one who conſiders its applicability at the preſent time. "May it pleaſe your honour, I have of late ſeen French hats of prodigious magnitude paſs by my obſervatory." I rememb r when the greateſt caricature of a hat that could be conceived was worn on the ſtage by Antient Piſtol; but it was not comparable in extravagance with the ſtrange creſcent like thing that now crowns the head of every military man in the ſtreets, and ſwings in the hand of every gentleman at a rout or ball. When contraſted with the cloſe cropped hair, this faſhionable hat makes, according to my perceptions, the moſt ridiculous and groteſque termination of the human form divine that caprice ever invented. A curious notice of a bridegroom's dreſs is given in a letter to the Guardian from a ſober citizen, who is much diſconcerted at the finery of his wedding apparel. Part of it was "a ſilk night-gown, and a gaudy fool's cap," in which the poor man was made to exhibit himſelf at the window to the gaze of his neighbours. Juſt ſuch a coſtume is given by Hogarth to his Induſtrious Apprentice, as he is paying the drums and marrow-bones and cleavers on the morning after his marriage with his maſter's daughter. It is a remarkable circumſtance that finery in dreſs ſhould have gone out of faſhion in this country at a time when all other luxury has been increaſing beyond all former limits; and perhaps no other example can be adduced of a nation ſo expenſive in general habits, and ſo moderate in apparel, as the Engliſh of the preſent age.

The folly of converting court-mournings into public ones, was as common, it ſeems, a century ago as now, and for the very ſame

reaſon, namely, "the general affectation among men of appearing greater than they are." The Spectator gives a ludicrous picture of an old acquaintance of his in narrow circumſtances, but poſſeſſed with a ſtrong propenſity to appear as a man of faſhion, who made a ſingle mourning coat ſerve, by help of ſcouring, turning, and freſh buttons, for half the potentates in Europe. The mode ſeems to have deſcended as low in that age as in the preſent. "When one is afraid (ſays the Spectator) to aſk the wife of a tradeſman, whom ſhe has loſt of her family, and after ſome preparation endeavours to know whom ſhe mourns for, how ridiculous is it to hear her explain herſelf, That We have loſt one of the houſe of Auſtria!" That writer conſiders it as a kind of preſumption in inferior perſons to enter into the domeſtic concerns of princes without an authority for ſo doing Others might regard it as an inſtance of ſervility. At any rate, there is an incorrectneſs in miſapplying the orders of the court, which one ſhould not expect from thoſe who look up to it as the great ſource of authority.

Many particulars occur in theſe periodical papers concerning the *hours* then kept, compared with thoſe of the preceding age; for the complaint of progreſſive lateneſs of hours was as common a century ago, as it is at preſent. The 263d number of the Tatler is expreſſly directed againſt the innovations in this point, and contains ſeveral lively reflexions on the abſurdity of attempting to invert the order of nature, and turn night into day. The writer ſays "In my own memory the dinner has crept by degrees from twelve o'clock to three, and where it will fix, no body knows." We who have ſeen it advance to ſix and ſeven, can certainly as little conjecture what will be its fartheſt limit. Since, indeed, the light of the ſun can ſcarcely ceaſe to have ſome connexion with human occupations, and the ſtomach will probably continue to make its demands for food whilſt people are awake and ſenſible to the call, a meal of ſome kind will ſtill find a place among the meridian hours, though it may entirely loſe the appellation of dinner. As it has been accounted a genteel thing to dine late, it is no wonder that the cuſtom has become ſo general, for it is as eaſy to keep back the dreſſing of a chop till evening, as that of three courſes. The great have therefore nothing left by way of diſtinction, but to make their hours ſo exremely incompatible with the ordinary train of life, as abſolutely to prevent the little from following them; and this appears to be the purpoſe of their final efforts. The Tatler's remark that "there is ſcarcely a lady of quality in Great Britain that ever ſaw the *ſun riſe*," has ceaſed to be applicable, ſince

it must now be a frequent spectacle to those who return from a grand supper-party.

Some curious notices of the different hours kept by different classes in society at that period, may be derived from these papers. We are informed by the Spectator, that coffee-houses were frequented by shop-keepers from six in the morning: and that the students of law made their appearance in them, in their night-gowns, about eight. Fine ladies were even then sufficiently fond of their beds. The lady who sends her journal to the Spectator is represented as taking chocolate in bed, and sleeping after it till ten, and drinking her bohea from that hour till eleven. Her dinner hour is from three to four, but she does not sit up later at a card-party than twelve: On the other hand, the citizen out of trade, whole journal is also given in the same work, rises at eight, dines at two, and goes to bed at ten when not kept up at his club. Probably those hours do not much differ from those of a retired citizen at present, at his box in Highgate or Hornsey. It diserves remarking that the custom, now so prevalent, for our mercantile and professional men to keep a country house or lodgings a few miles from London, has much conduced to restoring early morning and evening hours. It is usual for such persons and their families to rise in time for a breakfast at eight, in order that the master may take the round of his garden and little domain before he sets off for his daily business in town. He returns to a late dinner, after which he is little inclined to stir abroad, but spending a domestic evening, he goes to rest in good time. By this regular course of life, both health and morals, I doubt not, are much benefited.

From the consideration of the *division* of time, it is natural to proceed to its *employment*. That of the men is so necessarily determined by their several callings, that it is little affected by fashion, except as their diversions and amusements are influenced by it: and in this respect a century has made no considerable difference. Female occupations, especially in the more opulent ranks of society, are in great measure spotaneous, and therefore will be much directed by the prevailing modes. The principal domestic employment of ladies at the period to which we have been reverting, seems to have been in ornamental needle-werk. Lady Lizard is said, "in the space of one summer to have furnished a gallery with chairs and couches of her own and her daughters' working, and at the same time to have heard all Dr. Tillotson's sermons twice over." How many old families are still able to display, as the monuments of ancestrial industry, the "needle-work sublime," so

humorously described in Cowper's Task, in which are to be seen

——————The piony spread wide,
The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass,
Lap-dog and lambkin with black staring eyes,
And parrots with twin cherries in their beak!

I am afraid, however, that the ladies of the present generation look with some scorn upon these elaborate works of their progenitors, in which, indeed, the total want of skill in the rudiments of drawing is too conspicuous. This pleasing and useful art, the foundation of good taste in ornament, was then little cultivated by either sex; and the *cuts*, with which the books were adorned at that period, were comparatively as defective in their execution, as the female designs for chair bottoms and samplers. The superior taste and ingenuity exhibited in all articles of modern and domestic manufacture cannot but be admitted, even after all deductions for the assistance of the paper-strainer, varnisher, cabinet-maker, and other artists. It is to be regretted that they are rendered so expensive by these auxiliaries, as to preclude every idea of economy in the industry bestowed upon them; but if they furnish an elegant and innocent amusement to the class which warms it so much, they sufficiently answer their purpose.

To one habituated to modern manners, it must seem extraordinary that so few traces are to be found in these papers, of the practice of *music* as a female accomplishment. It is made no part of the employment of the Lizard family, though one of the young ladies is represented as romantic,anda nother as an admirer of high life; nor does it employ a single half hour of the fair journalist, though her attention was certainly not occupied by more important concerns. In all Congrave's plays, songs are introduced, but the performers are either the men, or professed musicians. Perhaps no one change in the manners of genteel life is so remarkable as the very great consequence attached to the musical art in modern times, on which more time and care are bestowed in the education of young ladies, than upon any other single accomplishment, with the exception, perhaps, of dancing. I do not presume to anticipate the value of what is thus acquired; but from the high degree of *science and execution* that is now expected in musical displays, I think it probable that nine tenths of learners will lay aside their instruments in despair as soon as they are quit of their masters, and that the remainder will play so finely, that their performance can be relished only by a proficient.

It ought, however, to be acknowledged, that the present atten-

tion to accompliſhments merely ornamental in female education, does not preclude a much more enlarged plan of inſtruction with reſpect to ſcientific and literary objects, than ſeems to have been common formerly. There is reaſon to believe that grammatical accuracy was then rare among the women, that they were generally ſtrangers to the rudiments of geography and aſtronomy, and that few underſtood any language except their own. There is, indeed, a letter in the 328th number of the Spectator, which, deſcribing a lady of faſhionable acquirements, mentions that "ſhe ſings, dances, plays on the lute and harpſichord, paints prettily, is perfect miſtreſs of the French tongue, and has made conſiderable progreſs in the Italian;" but ſhe is repreſented as a great rarity, and indeed a very expenſive one to her huſband, who writes in the character of a complainant. Certainly, ſuch a liſt of accompliſhments, with the additional one of a good acquaintance with hiſtory and other ſolid branches of knowledge, would now excite little aſtoniſhment.

Unleſs Addiſon be regarded as an extravagant ſatiriſt, his catalogue in the Spectator of a *Lady's library*, conveys a mean idea of the furniture of a woman's mind. The very ſound of a lady's library, it ſeems, gave him a great curioſity to ſee it; and he takes care to inform us that Leonora, the proprietor, was diſtinguiſhed for her love of books and retirement. The liſt is ſufficiently multifarious, aſcending from Durfey and Culpepper to Locke and Newton; but the writer obſerves, that the lady had bought a few of them for her own uſe, and the greater part becauſe ſhe had heard them praiſed, or was acquainted with the authors; and he plainly inſinuates that her ſtudy chiefly lay in romances. All theſe books are in Engliſh, which appears alſo to have been the only language known by the Lizards, though repreſented as women of education. Upon the whole, it would ſeem that female reading at that time was nearly limited to plays and romances, and what are called *good books*. The latter were, doubtleſs, in greater proportion than at preſent, both on account of the narrow range of general reading, and the more *Bigoted* character of the age. Of the difference in the latter reſpect, at leaſt in externals, a remarkable inſtance appears in the 503d number of the Spectator, in which a correſpondent deſcribes at length the airs played off by a fine young lady, to attract admiration in a city church beyond the limits of her own pariſh. An expreſſion of the deepeſt and moſt heartſelf devotion, and profound attention to every part of the ſervice, were the leading points of her acting:

and at the ſermon, it is ſaid, ſhe took out her tablets andg old pen, and began writing after the preacher. Nothing, I ſuppoſe, would be more contrary to probability, than to repreſent a coquet of the preſent day, employing artifices of this kind to captivate the young men, unleſs it were within the pale of ſome particular ſects.

Card-playing ſeems to have been as ſerious a buſineſs at the commencement of the paſt century, as at any ſubſequent period. Its uſe in filling up the vacuities of ſociety will, indeed, always be the ſame; and if converſation was then more languid from the deficiency of general information, cards muſt have been a more neceſſary relief. Of public amuſements, there were plays and operas, which occupied the ſame place in the ſyſtem of faſhionable life then, as at preſent; and whatever improvements have ſince been made in the ſpaciouſneſs and ſplendour of the theatres, a dramatic critic will ſcarcely admit that there has been any in the pieces exhibited, (except in point of decorum) or in the actors. Several ſatirical ſtrokes are beſtowed in theſe papers upon the encouragement given by people of faſhion to Powel's puppet-ſhew. If this was a proof of a childiſh taſte at that period, the ſucceſsful tranſlation of the tales of the nurſery to the royal theatres, and the crowds collected by any new combination of ſound and ſcenery without a particle of ſenſe or poetry, will hardly allow a higher eſtimate of the taſte of a modern audience.

One of Addiſon's entertaining papers in which Sir Roger de Coverley is the hero, relates the good knight's viſit to ſpring-gardens or Foxhall, the modern Vauxhall. The time was May 20th. O. S. in the evening. The knight ſets out, as he now might do, in a boat from the Temple-ſtairs. In the voyage, he is ſcandalized with the contraſt between the city and the weſt end of the town with reſpect to the number of ſteeples in view: and were he to revive, he would find the proſpect little mended in that particular, notwithſtanding the "fifty new churches." The beauty of the gardens at that time conſiſted of the ſhady walks and green bowers, and no hint is given of the illuminations that now render them ſo brilliant, but convert them into a night inſtead of an evening ſcene. The nightingales, which then inhabited the trees, are flown; but the looſe women who walked beneath them remains. There is no mention of muſic as part of the entertainment; and the refreſhments ſeem to have been of humbler quality than ſuch as would ſatiſfy modern luxury. A maſk, who taps Sir Roger on the ſhoulder, aſks him to treat her with a bottle of mead. The knight and his friend regale themſelves with

hung beef and Burton ale. I doubt not but there are admirers of ſimplicity who would prefer the ancient Spring gardens to the modern Vauxhall, of which the expence is much more increaſed than the entertainment.

It is as difficult to aſcertain the origin of a new folly, as of a new invention. The paſſion of young men for exerciſing the whip on the coach-box, has,at different times within memory,excited cenſure or ridicule. It is, however, at leaſt as old as the Spectator, two papers of which are employed in expoſing it. The gentlemen of the inns of court were particularly addicted to this amuſement, which they were accuſtomed to take from the box of a hackney coach; and driving the vehicle over the rough pavement and through the narrow paſſes of the metropolis at that period, muſt have demanded no ſmall ſhare of ſteadineſs and dexterity. The genuine hackney coachmen, it ſeems, regarded thoſe interlopers with an inſolent kind of familiarity; for it was their cuſtom to take meaſure of their ſhoulders with their whips as they paſſed their ſtands. Gentlemen at preſent, I believe, ſeldom mount any boxes but thoſe of their own carriages; though certain academical amateurs have been known to aſſume the office of mail-coach drivers to and from town.

It would bear a diſpute whether the ſpectacle of the prize fighting ſwordſmen of old, or of the modern pugiliſts, moſt deſerved the imputation of barbarity, but I think it cannot be denied that the former has the appearance of the more gentleman-like diverſion. The relation of the combat between Miller and Buck has, I doubt not, intereſted every reader of the Spectator; and to me it appears abundantly more elegant than the technical deſcription of the rounds between Big Ben and the Ruffian, and other heroes of the fiſt, with which we are often favoured in our politeſt morning papers. It is, indeed, ſingular, that the progreſs of civilization among us ſhould have reſtored to our ſcientific combatants the uſe of more natural weapons. Whether the titled amateurs of boxing have derived their taſte for that art from claſſical example, or from the practice of the vulgar, I ſhall leave to the learned to determine.

Another remarkable change, connected with the preceding, is the almoſt total diſuſe of the ſmall ſword in our honorable duels, and the adoption of the piſtol. This is, likewiſe, apparently a retrogradation in politeneſs, ſince the piſtol is a vulgar weapon compared to the rapier, and more worthy of the highwayman than the gentleman. The exact time when it took place would be a curious ſubject of enquiry: certainly, no token of it appears in the papers

before us; and the Tatler makes frequent reference to the long ſworded duelliſts of his day, who alarmed the peaceable in coffee-houſes and other places of reſort. Probably, the diſuſe of the ſword as a part of dreſs, and the conſequent neglect of the "noble ſcience of defence," were the cauſes of this important alteration. That diſuſe dates conſiderably latter than the period we are treating of, and the ſword was the gentleman's appendage within the memory of many of that claſs now living. It is ſingular that the phyſicians were thoſe who retained it lateſt as a part of their common dreſs, and were accuſtomed thus *doubly armed* to invade their patient's chambers. To return to the piſtol—it was doubtleſs, at at firſt ſuppoſed to put combatants nearly upon a par, and I believe it was long reckoned ſomewhat diſhonourable to practice firing with it at a mark. At preſent, the difference of ſkill in this weapon ſeems to be nearly as great as in the ſword: and piſtol duels are now become ſufficiently murderous to ſatisfy the niceſt honor.

If the frequency of private combats is likely to bear a proportion to the number of individuals ſubjected to the laws of honour, it might be concluded that the preſent age, in which every man who does not work at a manual trade, or ſtand behind a counter, aſſumes the rank of *esquire*, would be abundantly productive of ſuch encounters But neither is this a new folly. The 19th number of the Tatler is devoted to the ridicule of ſelf created eſquires, who at that time ſeem to have conſiſted of the generality of houſe-keepers weſt of Temple-Bar, and eſpecially of all the retainers of the law, of whatever rank or condition. The writer ſpeaks of a couple of clerks of his own who leave notes on each other's deſks, directed to Degory Gooſquill, Eſq. and Nehemiah Daſhwell, Eſq. But although he aſſerts that this humour has gone ſo far, that Engliſhmen may be termed "Populus Armagerorum," I think it cannot be doubted that the abuſe is now much more prevalent than formerly. Of this we may be convinced on looking over any liſt of ſubſcribers to a charitable inſtitution, or of the members of any public eſtabliſhment, in which nothing is more rare than to find a name undecorated by the above three letters. The exceſs, indeed, to which this petty vanity is carried, is likely to prove its own remedy, ſince it will ſoon be a more obvious mark of diſtinction to write plain Mr. than Eſquire. o

REPRISALS.

MURATORI, in his "Antichità Italiane," has a curious chapter on *Rappreſaglie*, (*Repriſals*) from which ſome extracts may per-

haps be interesting to an English reader; for although we are familiar enough with *Reprisals by sea*, the notion of a similiar policy by land will probably be new to those who have not studied the history of the dark ages in Europe.

He begins with the following quotation from Malvezzi's Chronicle of Brescia. "About this time (A. D. 1289) Reprisals were granted in the several states of Lombardy; which practice prevailed so far to the detriment of the public, that not only the conveyance of merchandize from place to place was suspended, but that no one undertook journeys to foreign states. In fine, the abominable custom of Reprisals occasioned discord and many evils not only throughout Lombardy, but all Italy and even some other countries." An ancient writer thus defines the practice — "Reprisals are said to take place, when any native of one district is robbed or otherwise damnified by the native of another; or even if he is refused payment of a debt; for then, the person aggrieved is empowered to satisfy himself at the expence of any one belonging to the district of the robber or debtor." Thus (says Muratori) if it should happen that any Modenese were despoiled by a Bolognese, and upon carrying his complaint to the magistrates of Bologna, could obtain no redress, he than applied for relief to his own magistrate, who granted him the right of *reprisals*, that is, the right of stripping any Bolognese of as much as had been taken from him: and the same thing took place if a Bolognese debtor should refuse to pay a Modenese creditor. Of the licence for such an act of violence there is no vestige in the laws of antiquity, since those sage legislators conceived it an injustice to make one person pay for what was due by another. But it seems evident that such reprisals were common after the tenth or eleventh century of the christian æra, when the cities of Italy were become free, and formed separate republics, frequently at strife with each other. These disorders were augmented by the quarrels between the popes and emperors, and the Guelf and Ghibelline parties, which spread division through the whole country, and rendered it a scene of rapine and violence.

The system of reprisals appears in as equitable a form as it was capable of in the statutes of the Modenese, A D. 1327. These enjoin that before reprisals should be granted to any individual who had been robbed in another city or district, or was refused payment of a debt, a diligent enquiry should be made into the truth of his case. If his claim should appear just and clear, the community was to write in his favour to the other community. If letters were of

no avail, the community was to send a person in a public character to the city of the robber or debtor, to enquire further into the fact, and seek the remedy provided by the law of nations. In case no regard was paid to this mission then permission was to be given for making reprisals. All that should be taken from a citizen or inhabitant of the community refusing justice was to be put up to auction, and satisfaction to be made out of it to the injured person. The care of these reprisals was committed to the merchants' consuls. If any city should decree reprisals against any Modenese it was the business of the Podesta (chief magistrate) of Modena to interpose in order to divert the stroke by way of agreement, and exempt his people, if possible, from all mischief. By a farther law it was enacted, for the public advantage of the merchants, that the Podesta of Modea, in the first month of his office, should enquire and refer to the general council concerning the terminating of all reprisals subsisting between the community and men of Modena, and those of Parma, Cremona, Reggio and other cities, in order that the men of Modena might go and come with their persons and goods securely in the said cities." Arbiters were at length appointed between neighbouring cities to decide all controversies relative to reprisals; and in fine, decrees were made condemning the communities themselves, and not individuals, in costs and damages, which was an important step to the abolition of the custom of reprisals. For when the communities were obliged to answer for the defaults or violences of their members against those of another community, it became their interest to see that justice was done to strangers according to the law of nations; and thus all pretexts for private retribution were abrogated. Permissions for reprisals therefore ceased to be granted, as societies became better ordered and more enlightened; and the practice finally went into total disuse in Italy, and also in Germany, whither it had penetrated.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

Sketch of the literary History of Greece, being an Introduction to an account of its principal Writers.

Ancient Greece, a country more interesting perhaps than any other, as the nursery of arts and science, and once the chosen seat of liberty and public virtue, occupies on the surface of the earth a space but little proportioned to its historical celebrity. The greater

part of the country now denominated Turkey in Europe, was almost unknown to the Greeks, and was justly classed among the barbarous tracts of the earth. Beyond Mount Hœmus, their acquaintance with the extensive regions watered by the tributary streams which fall from the south to the Danube, was little superior to our present knowledge of the uncivilized parts of America; and the geography of these countries appears to have remained very obscure till they were opened by the Roman arms, the great instruments for the diffusion of civilization in the ancient world. Even Macedonia and Thrace, though situated to the south of that great chain, were not till after a long period, admitted to the honour of the Grecian name, and a participation in Grecian civilization. In a strict sense, Thessaly and Epirus were the most northern provinces of Greece. To these succeeded, Acarnania, Aetolia, Phocis, Bœotia, Attica and Migaris. Peloponnesus was divided into six states, Achaia, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, Elis, spreading round the coast, and Arcadia, and inland district, occupying the centre. Thus the whole of this renowned country, including the Peloponnesus, contains, according to the observation of a celebrated geographer, but little more space, than is occupied by the kingdom of Naples, on the continent of Italy, together with the adjoining island of Sicily.

This limitation of territory was however in some degree recompensed by an ample share in the allotment of the gifts of nature. Greece is situated in a climate at once favourable to the full developement and active exertion of the human powers, and adapted for many of the richest and most useful productions of the earth. It possesses a large extent of sea coast, indented with numerous bays and gulphs, and incompassed by many beautiful and fertile islands. The various mountanious chains by which it is intersected, diversify and adorn the face of the country, but at the same time render a considerable proportion of it unfit for the purposes of cultivation.

The splendour of its history and literature, the majesty of its language, and the number and grandeur of its works of art, have ensured to this country, and the people by whom it was inhabited, an eminence in the theatre of history, from which it is not likely that they will ever be displaced. If we make due allowance for the remoteness of the transactions of which it treats, and the little apparent connexion which they consequently possess with the manners, institutions and political events and interests of the present age, the Grecian history presents to us one of the most interesting spectacles which have occurred in human affairs. A country whose

extent is not calculated to confer on it more than the rank of a province in many ancient and modern kingdoms, and again ſub-divided into a number of petty and independent ſtates, has tranſcended in fame and ſurpaſſed in important influence on human affairs empires which have included within their boundaries, tracts almoſt commenſurate with the great diviſions of the globe.

The military achievements of this people are calculated powerfully to ſtrike the imagination. The combats of Narathon and Thermopylæ, of Salamis and Platæa, affect us with an impreſſion little inferior to that, which reſults from the peruſal of the moſt ſplendid and important of our national exploits. The conteſts of Athens and Sparta ſeem to vie with the rivalſhip of Rome and Carthage, or France and Britain. The conqueſts of Alexander partake of the wonder of romance; they opened diſtant regions to mutual communication, and laid the foundation of one of the great empires of the earth.

But the records of military glory are more fitted to intereſt the imagination with a tranſient and unprofitable pleaſure, than to produce a permanant and uſeful influence on the mind. Even the philoſophic ſtudent of human affairs however, can find few topics of inveſtigation more important than thoſe which are furniſhed by the hiſtory of the Grecian ſtates. In theſe countries ſome of the nobleſt experiments on the faculties of the human mind which have taken place, were firſt made. In the wide plains of Aſia, while a rich ſoil and genial climate have long nouriſhed an exuberant population, and ancient civilization, commencing beyond the period of hiſtorical record, has brought many of the uſeful arts to a ſtate of conſiderable improvement, the chilling influence of deſpotiſm appears in almoſt every period to have debaſed the mind, and to have locked up its intellectual and moral energies in hopeleſs inactivity. Centuries of hiſtory as they paſs preſent nothing but one dead ſcence of unvarying mediocrity. In Athens, freedom and civilization ſeem to have been, for the firſt time, conjoined, and under this friendly influence, the human facluties were firſt expanded to their proper dimenſions. The rapid progreſs of arts, ſcience, and elegant literature, from the age of Piſiſtratus to that of Alexander, is unequalled by any other period in hiſtory. Even Sparta, though it cheriſhed a rude inſenſibility to the charms of literature and the purſuits of philoſophy, yet excites a portion of our admiration, by its ſtern virtue, the durability of its inſtitutions, and the ſubſerviency of private to public feelings; and preſents an intereſting example of the empire of circumſtances and education over

the human mind, from which the philosopher will not fail to make important deductions.

It is by literary history that Greece possesses its most important connexion with the manners and sentiments of the present age: most of what is elegant in art, of dignified and refined in sentiments, and much of what is grand and enterprizing in philosophy, has descended to us from that nation, or taken rise from its example. Greece does not indeed appear to have been the parent country of any of those arts which are essential to human accommodation; even letters and the elements of learning, she received from Egypt and the East; yet it is here that we first discern the peculiar pictures of European civilization and literature, that equality of social intercourse which is requisite to freedom of mind, philosophy without mysticism, poetry exempt from obscurity and tumour, oratory, simple, dignified, and argumentative, a spirit of bold and well combined investigation, "the temperate dignity of style, the graceful proportions of art, the forms of visible and intellectual beauty, the just delineation of character and passion, the rhetoric of narrative and argument, the regular fabric of epic and dramatic poetry." (Gibbon, x. 51.)

I. The *language* of Greece is confessedly the most polished, exquisite, and powerful of all the modes of speech known to the western nations, and probably no language that ever existed, can be placed in competition with it. It unites in a degree far surpassing other tongues, all the valuable properties of speech, harmony of sound, copiousness, facility of formation, derivation and composition, and a happy flexibility, equally adapted to the boldest flights of oratory and poetry; the graces of narrative and conversation: or the didactic precision of argument—"a musical and prolific language," as it is expressed by the historian, "that gives a soul to the objects of sense, and a body to the abstractions of philosophy."

The history of the origin and progress of this language, like that of other ancient tongues, is obscure. We are told by historians of a wandering race, called Pelasgians, who seem to have been scattered, at a remote period, over a considerable part of the south of Europe; but all traces of their language have now disappeared.

The primitive inhabitants of Greece are distinguished by Herodotus, in a curious passage, part of which it may not be improper to transcribe, into Pelasgians and Hellenes. "Crœsus," says that historian, "upon enquiry found that the Lacedæmonians and

Athenians were the principal nations of Greece, the former of Dorian, the latter of Ionian extraction. These nations had long been thus distinguished, the one being a Pelasgic, the other an Hellenic tribe." The former (that is, the Pelasgians of Attica, though the testimony of Herodotus with respect to the Pelasgic origin of the Athenians stands alone, and his learned French translator ventures on this occasion to contradict him)—" The former have never yet left their country, the latter have been distinguished by their emigrations."——" What language was employed by the Pelasgians, it is not in my power to say with certainty. If I may deduce a conjecture from that of the Pelasgians who, still subsist, and inhabit the city Greston beyond the Tyrrhenians,——or from the Pelasgians who inhabit Placie and Scylace on the Hellespont, ——they used a barbarous mode of speech. And if such was the language of the whole Pelasgian nation, the people of Attica, descended from them, must have abandoned their native tongue, when they were associated with the Hellenes:——" The Hellenes, in my opinion, from the time when they became a people, have used the same language which they now speak.

From many of its roots, the Greek appears in its origin to have been, to a considerable extent, cognate with the Teutonic dialects. Many philologists have supposed it to be derived from that extensive speech, employed in the south east parts of Asia, from Syria to the remotest extremity of Arabia, which certainly possesses better claims than any other to be the universal parent language, if such an hypothesis is necessary. There are also undeniable specimens of coincidence between this and the Greek, but scarcely sufficient to be considered as affecting the whole body of that language. On the other hand, the Greek is a dialect of so consistent and homogeneous a structure, and so much formed from within itself, that the celebrated Hemsterhusius, the extent and profundity of whose acquaintance with this language have been surpassed by none, and approached by few, and who was the author of an ingenious theory concerning its structure, regarded it as a primitive mode of speech, unindebted for the principal part of its materials to any other tongue.

Passing however from these remote ages, enveloped in mists of antiquity, which we have no means of dispelling, we have in subsequent period, a clear distinction of the Greek language into dialects. Of these the Ionic and Doric, corresponding with the great divisions of the nation, may be considered as including the rest, the Aeolic being cognate with the Doric, and the Attic descended

from the Ionic. To these were subordinate, many local varieties, as the Laconian, Cretan, Rhodian, &c.

The characteristics or the Ionic dialect, like those of the nation, are softness and elegance. It employs an abundance of vowels, and often resolves useless diphthongs into their constituent sounds.

The Ionic language, as the people by whom it was employed approached nearest to the focus of early civilization, appears to have been first cultivated for the purposes of literature. The Ionians are supposed to have passed from Greece to the opposite shores of the Ægæan Gulph, about 1076 years before the Christian æra, this emigration forming one of the most remarkable epochs in the early Greek chronology. It is in Asia that we distinguish the first dawn of Grecian literature. Here, at a period removed beyond the records of accurate history, were composed those wonderful songs, celebrating the events of the Trojan war, and the fortunes of its principal heroes, which have constituted, from that early age, the pride and delight of Greece: which became at a later period, the admiration of Rome and its wide empire; which the efforts of succeeding poets have not surpassed, and to which the impartiality of modern criticism has awarded an applause, more valuable as more enlightened, and divested of national prepossessions. Nor did the long succession of Ionic poets fail during any period of the classic ages of Greece, so that their dialect became as much consecrated to the uses of epic and didactic poetry, as the Attic to that of the drama, or the Doric, to the lyric chorus.

The Aeolians, the northern neighbours of the Ionians, on the shores of Asia Minor, were originally inhabitants of Thessaly. This country appears to have been the primitive seat of early Greek fable, or at least to have furnished its principal scenes and subjects, as will appear from a classification of the ancient mythi. The emigration of the Aeolians is said to have preceded that of the Ionians, and to have proceeded immediately from Peloponnesus. Their language differed widely, and partook much of the structure of the Doric, though it is frequently considered as a distinct dialect.

The Doric dialect is strongly contrasted with the Ionic. It is distinguished by the predominance of strong and full sounds, and presents to the imagination some analogy to the severer charecter by which the Doric tribes were discriminated from the Ionic. Grandeur and simplicity are its peculiar characteristics. The Doric dialect appears to have been principally indebted for its cultivation to the philosophers of the south of Italy, a tract of coun-

try, from the frequency of its Greek colonies termed Magna Græcia, and to the poets of Sicily. Many of the lyric poets having employed this language, it was in imitation of them adopted in the chorus of the Attic tragedies. It has alſo communicated an exquiſite charm to the paſtoral poeſy of Theocritus, which has not been attained by the bucolic writers of any other age or country. We are taught by the ancient grammarians to diſtinguiſh two periods of the Doric dialect, the ancient, comparatively harſh and rude; the ſecond, more poliſhed and refined.

The Athenians were an Ionian tribe. The identity of the ancient Attic and Ionic is teſtified by hiſtorians, and ſupported by the probability of the fact. The few ſpecimens of very early Attic which are preſerved, have much of an Ionic caſt. But in proceſs of time, they diverged widely from each other. Our earlieſt conſiderable ſpecimens of the proper Attic dialect are the writings of Aeſchylus. This dialect contains the moſt valuable part of the Grecian literature, in the departments of dramatic poetry, piloſophy, hiſtory and oratory. It paſſed through ſeveral changes, the language in the time of Solon being conſiderably different from that of Thucydides and Plato, and this varying from the ſtyle of Lyſias and Demoſthenes.

At length a common dialect was formed, more allied to the Attic than to the reſt, and was conſidered as the ſtandard Greek. It appears to have come into uſe about the age of Polybius.

II. The noble invention of letters is a diſcovery involved in the utmoſt obſcurity. The country where it originated is uncertain; the ſteps by which it was brought to perfection totally unknown. Such is the ingenuity apparent in this invention, that ſome philoſophers and theologians, probably without juſt reaſon, have conſidered it as ſurpaſſing the attainment of the human faculties, and from its evident Eaſtern origin, have concluded that it was a ſubject of divine revelation to the Iſralites. The common account purports that Cadmus, ſon of Agenor king of Phœnica, arriving in queſt of his ſiſter Europa, in the country afterwards called Bæotia, there formed a ſettlement, and introduced the art of alphabetical writing into Greece. It is obſervable that the name Cadmus implies an inhabitant of the Eaſt. But beſides that this event is referred to the age of mythology, and is therefore in all its parts of very dubious credit, it is highly improbable that the introduction of letters into Greece is of ſuch high antiquity, and indeed doubtful whether their invention in any part of the world can be referred to ſo remote a period, as to precede the Exodus. This

much is certain, that that the letters in use among the Greeks, in common with those employed in almost every part of the world, have been derived from some common source in the East, as appears both by their figure, and the names by which they are distinguished.

The early alphabet of the Greeks contained, with the exception of the Digamma, only eighteen letters; the aspirated and double consonants, together with the characters denoting the long vowels, not being then adopted. The additional characters are said to have been introduced by Simonides and Epicharmus. The Ionic letters, as they were termed, were not incorporated with the Athenian alphabet till the Archonship of Euclides, that is, Ol. lxxxviii, 2, or before the Christian Æra 427, as we are informed by several ancient authors, and especially by a curious scholium on the Phœnissæ of Euripides, in which a various reading is proposed, founded on the difference between the ancient and modern alphabets.

As the alphabet of Greece gradually received these accessions, so it lost one letter which appears to have been originally common to all the dialects. This is the Digamma, which probably from the circumstance of having been longer retained in use by the Aeolians than by the other tribes, has received the name of Aeolic. But the poems of Homer, as first indicated by the sagacity of Bentley, sufficiently shew that it was anciently employed also by the Ionians. It seems in fact to have been originally nothing more than the Vau of the Orientals, and like that letter to have occupied the sixth place in the alphabet. Its power seems to have been that of the modern W.

During a long period after the invention of alphabetical writing, its use appears to have been greatly restricted by the want of substances adapted to the ready reception of characters. Stones, plates of metal, and tablets of wood, were first employed. But these substances could scarcely be used except for short inscriptions, or public treaties and decrees. Skins were employed by the Ionians, as we are told by Herodotus (v. 58) but at what period, and in what manner they were prepared, we are not informed. The inner barks of some trees were likewise applied to this purpose. Paper, fabricated from the papyrus, was invented in Egypt. When Ptolemy, jealous of the rivalship of the kings of Pergamus in the magnificent institution of a public library, forbade the exportation of the Egyptian papyrus, the use of parchment is said to have been introduced at that city. If we pay attention to the pro-

grefs of this art, and the preparation of the various fubftances employed in its fervice, we can fcarcely fuppofe that its ufe was very common, or that it rendered any extenfive aid to literature, long before the time of Pififtratus.

The limited ufe which was made of writing in the early periods of Greek hiftory, appears from the exiftence and importance of an order of men fomewhat refembling the bards and miftrels of other ages and countries, under the name of Rhapfodifts, whofe employment it was to recite either their own productions, or the popular compofitions of their age. Of this art we have an early inftance in the Demodocus of the Odyffey, who is introduced as finging in a feftive affembly of the Phæacians, the fables of heathen mythology, and the exploits of the heroes at the Trojan war. The profeffion of the Rhapfodifts was long held in efteem, nor was it totally extinct even at a period fubfequent to the foundation of Alexandria, at the theatre of which city, Hegefias is faid to have recited the works of Herodotus, and Hermophantas thofe of Homer. Their art fell into contempt, when it degenerated into a mercenary performance, profeffed by ignorant and arrogant men, who fcarcely underftood the works which they recited, and more efpecially when the neceffity of it was fuperfeded by the more frequent and ready ufe of alphabetic writing.

III. The preliminary arts, and the cultivation of life and fociety, having made the requifite progrefs, learning and fcience advanced in Greece with rapid fteps. If we take a view of the literature of Egypt and the Oriental nations previous to that of Greece, fo far as we can judge from the flight memorials of it which now remain, or from modern productions of the Eaft, it appears indeed to have been impreffed with a fort of barbaric grandeur, fomewhat refembling that of their efforts in architecture, but to have been greatly deficient in the qualities of grace, order, and harmony and connexion of parts. The fcience of morals feems to have been confined to fhort disjoined apophthegms; that of phyfics to have been clouded by allegory and mythology; oratory to have fcarcely exifted in a higher ftate than that in which it is now employed by the uncivilized tribes of America; poetry to have been often majeftic and fublime, but often turgid, obfcure, and irregular. From this indigefted chaos gradually arofe the beautiful and regular fabric of Grecian fcience and learning, and though many of the parts were not brought to perfection, yet the foundation was firmly laid, the plan was juftly traced, and modern genius and judge-

ment, however admirable, have done little more than to contribute to the completion of the ſcheme.

Poetry was, during a long period, the only ſpecies of compoſition employed by the Greeks Though apparently of more artificial ſtructure, it is uniformly found to proceed to exiſtence of cultivated proſe. Its figurative language and daring conceptions are ſuited to the natural enthuſiaſm of the mind in the early ſtages of civilization, before it is diſciplined to order by the regular occupations of artificial ſociety. Its numbers alſo, beſides the pleaſures which they furniſh to the ear, lend an important aid to the memory, at a period when the tranſmiſſion of wiſdom is chiefly oral, and the mind has no other reſource than its own powers of retention, for the preſervation of the knowledge which it has once acquired.

The poetry of Greece muſt have acquired a high degree of cultivation at a very remote period. It cannot be ſuppoſed that the poliſhed poems of Homer, complex yet regular in the ſtructure of their language, rich in their ſtores of expreſſion, and governed by fixed and exact laws of verſification, were the earlieſt efforts of the muſe. Yet the grearer part of theſe poems cannot be referred to a later date than the tenth century before the Chriſtian era, though the ſtate in which we have received them without doubt differs greatly from that in which they originally appeared. The controverſy, however, which has ariſen on the ſubject, forbids us to refer with confidence the regular ſtructure of epic poetry to that diſtant age.

It is probable that narrative poetry afterwards flouriſhed in uninterrupted ſucceſſion. From the time of Homer till the eſtabliſhment of the Olympiads we have but little knowledge of general hiſtory, and ſtill leſs of the ſtate of learning among the Greeks. At this period, both a clearer and more ſteady light begins to be thrown upon hiſtory, and the efforts of genius become more frequent and ſucceſsful. It was then that the cyclic poets chiefly flouriſhed. Prior to Solon and the Piſiſtratidæ, are enumerated the names of many poets who acquired reputation principally in Aſia Minor and the adjacent iſlands. The ſubjects treated by the cyclic writers, were the *circle* of mythology, and the events of the Trojan war, related in the order in which they occurred. Arctinus the Mileſian was the author of a poem entitled the Aethiopis, celebrating the exploits of Memnon, the ſon of Aurora. Leſches the Leſbian wrote a piece, of which frequent mention is made which paſſed under the

name of the lesser Iliad, and seems to have coincided in its subject with a work still remaining, the Paralipomene of Quintus Calaber, who was probably much indebted to the cyclic poems extant in his time. Pisandar, who wrote on the exploits of Hercules, flourished about the same time, and possessed an eminent place among the authors of the epic cycle.

Lyric poetry is the next branch of the art whose origin we are able to trace. Contemporary with the cyclic writers, were the great lyric poets of Asia, Terpander, Alcman, Alcæus, Sappho. In the age of Solon, we meet with the names of Ibycus, Simonides and Anacreon. Stesichorus flourished at the same time in Sicily. In a more advanced period, occur Pindar, Bacchylides, and Corinna. The lyric poetry of the Greeks was divided into several branches, distinguished by their different styles and subjects, among which may be specified the Dithyrambus, a poem sacred to Bacchus, and admitting, and indeed requiring, the boldest flights of enthusiasm in sentiment and language. The xix ode of the second book, and the the xxv of the third book of Horace ("qui de Græcis pendet et totus est in illis") are probably imitations of some ancient poems of this kind. A few fragments of the Dithyrambi of Pindar are still remaining, and the names of several authors of this species of composition are extant

Didactic poetry commences in some form with Hesiod, who sings the labours of agriculture, and the rules of domestic prudence intermixed with allegory and mythology. Theognis and Phocylides committed to verse the maxims of moral wisdom, though the poem under the name of the latter is probably spurious, and that of the former much interpolated. Xenophanes, Parmenide, and Empedocles wrote philosophical poems; but it is probable that didactic poetry did not attain its appropriate style and ornaments, till it was employed by the writers of the Alexandrian school.

Archilochus is the first certain author of satyrical poetry, though very different in its nature and origin from the satire of the Romans, which they claim as their native production. Archilochus was ranked with the most celebrated poets of Greece. He flourished about the xxiii. Olympiad. The Silli of Timon the Philiasian, of which some fragments remain, were also satyiical poems. The Ibis of Callimachus was a severe personal invective against a rival, and is probably closely imitated in many passages of the Ibis of Ovid.

In the elegy occur the early names of Tyrtæus and Callinus. The ancient and later Greek elegy differed widely in their subjects.

The former was of a grave and ſevere caſt. Its choſen themes were patriotiſm and public virtue; it reprobated ſloth and cowardice, and held them forth to ſcorn and deteſtation; it ſang the praiſes of military valour when exerciſed in a juſt cauſe, and decorated the tombs of the brave; who fell in defence of their country. It was afterwards devoted as by Mimnermus to love and jollity,

—Mimnermus uti cenſet, ſine amore jociſque
Nil eſt jucundum.

The paſſage to which Horace here refers is ſtill extant. Moſt of the Greek elegiac compoſitions have now periſhed. It is probable from his ſtyle and mythology that Propertius was a cloſe imitator of them.

KILLING, NO MURDER.

The famous pamphlet, entitled, " Killing, no Murder," which is ſaid to have ſtruck ſuch a terror into the mind of Cromwell as to render the concluding part of his life miſerable, though well known by name, has probably been ſeen by few preſent readers of the hiſtory of thoſe times. Some brief account of it may therefore be no unacceptable article for the bibliographical department of the Athenæum.

The full title of this piece is, " Killing, no Murder: briefly diſcourſt in Three Queſtions, fit for public view; to deter and prevent Single Perſons and Councils from uſurping Supreme Power. By William Allen." The real author, was Captain *Silas Titus*, afterwards Colonel, and celebrated for his ſpeech in parliament in favour of excluding the Duke of York from the throne. It was firſt printed clandeſtinely in 1657, and was printed in 1659 with ſome additions. There is prefixed to it an addreſs. " To his Highneſs Oliver Cromwell," in which the writer ironically diſplays to him the great honour he ſhall acquire in dying for the people, and the unſpeakable conſolation it will be to him in the laſt moments of his life, to conſider " with how much benefit to the world he is like to leave it." He alſo very plainly apprizes him of his own purpoſe by this writing, " of haſtening this great good."

After ſome introductory matter alluding to Sindercombe's late plot againſt the Protector, the author opens his ſubject with ſtating three queſtions: " I. Whether my Lord Protector be a Tyrant or not? II. If he be, whether it is lawful to do juſtice upon him

without ſolemnity, that is to kill him. III. If it be lawful, whether it is like to prove profitable or noxious to the commonwealth?" With reſpect to the firſt queſtion, he commences with the twofold definition of a tyrant, made by the civil law; one who governs without right, and one who rules tyrannically. He then diſcuſſes what it is which conſtituted a rightful ſovereign, which he limits to the two titles of God's immediate command, and the people's choice. "This being conſidered (ſays he) have not the People of England much reaſon to aſk the Protector, Who made thee a Prince and Judge over us? If God made thee, make it manifeſt to us. If the People, where did we meet to do it? Who took our ſubſcriptions? To whom deputed we our authority? and when and where did thoſe deputies make the choice? He goes on—"If to change the government without the people's conſent: if to diſſolve their repreſentatives by force, and diſannull their acts: if to give the name of the people's repreſentatives to confederates of his own, that he may eſtabliſh iniquity by a law: if to take away men's lives out of all courſe of law, by certain murtherers of his own appointment, whom he names a High Court of Juſtice: if to decimate men's eſtates, and by his own power to impoſe upon the people what he pleaſes; and to maintain all by force of arms: if, I ſay, all this does make a tyrant, his own impudence cannot deny but he is as compleat a one as ever hath been ſince there have been ſocieties of men."

He then proceeds to mention a number of external and eſſential characters of tyranny, with a view to their application to Cromwell and his government; and having eſtabliſhed the full title of the protector to the name of tyrant in both its ſenſes, he takes up the ſecond queſtion, "Whether this be a beaſt of game, that we are to give law to, or a beaſt of prey to deſtroy?" He firſt ſhows by argument and authority, that a tyrant, who makes himſelf above all law, can be no part of a commonwealth either as a magiſtrate or a citizen; whence he concludes that he can claim no protection from the laws or conſtitution. Further, as he is too ſtrong to be amenable to any law, he becomes above all other juſtice than "that he receives from the ſtroke of ſome generous hand." "And certainly (ſays he) the ſafety of mankind were ill provided for, if there were no kind of juſtice to reach great villains, but tyrants ſhould be 'immanitate ſcelerum tuti,' ſecured by the greatneſs of their crimes.' He purſues this idea firſt in a train of argument, and then with the authority of examples, drawn from the Greek and Roman hiſtory, and finally from the Old

Teſtament, in the caſes of Moſes, Ehud, Samſon, Samuel, and Jehoida In that of Ehud and the Moabite, he obſerves that the deliverance was affected by prayers and tears, with the help of a dagger; "for believe it, a tyrant is not that kind of devil that is to be caſt out by only faſting and prayers."

He next takes notice of two objections, that may be made to the tyrannicide for which he has been arguing: I. That the examples from ſcripture are of men inſpired by God, and who therefore had an authority for their actions, which cannot now be pleaded. To this he replies, "with learned Milton," that if God commanded theſe things, it is a ſign that they were lawful and commendable: moreover, in the caſes referred to, the perpatrators did not alledge any other reaſon for what they did, than retaliation and the juſtice of the action. II. The ſecond objection is, that the government of Cromwell being now peaceably acquieſced in, and men following under it their uſual occupations, the tacit conſent of the people to his ſovereignty may be preſumed. In anſwer to this he obſerves, that if the mere regular purſuit of their uſual buſineſs were to be interpreted as the people's conſent, there never could have been a tyranny of any duration; for this, doubtleſs, muſt have taken place under a Nero, a Caligula, or any other tyrant whoſe power obtained an eſtabliſhment.

Reſpecting the third queſtion, whether the removal of this tyrant is likely to prove of advantage to the commonwealth? he thinks it is ſcarcely worth enquiring whether it is better that a man ſhould die, than that his impoſtume ſhould be lanced, or his grangrened limb cut off. Yet as ſome may not be of that opinion, he enters into a conſideration of the evils conſequent upon ſubmiſſion to ſlavery. Of theſe one of the chief is the degradation of the national character, which he affirms already to have been effected to a lamentable degree. On this occaſion he breaks out into the follwing ſpirited invective. "Can any man think with patience upon what we have profeſt, when he ſees what we vilely do and tamely ſuffer? What have we of Nobility but the name, the luxury and the vices of it? poor wretches, theſe that now carry that title, are ſo far from having any of the virtues, that they have not ſo much as the generous vices that attend greatneſs; they have loſt all ambition and indignation. As for our Miniſters, what have they, or, indeed, deſire they of their calling but the tythes? How do theſe horrid prevaricators ſearch for diſtinctions to piece contrary oaths? How do they riſk ſcriptures for flatteries, and impudently apply them to his monſtrous highneſs? What is the City

but a great tame beast, that eats and carries, and cares not who rides it? What is the thing called a Parliament but a mock, composed of a people that are only suffered to sit there, because they are known to have no virtue, after the exclusion of all others that were but suspected to have any? What are they but pimps of tyranny, who are only employed to draw in the people to prostitute their liberty? What will not the Army fight for? What will they not fight against? What are they but janizaries, slaves themselves and making all others so? What are People in general but knaves, fools and cowards, principled for ease, vice and slavery?"

For all the evils the writer finds no other cure than removing the tyrant who has occasioned them: and he goes on to answer the objections that might occur against this measure. The first is, an opinion, that it were a generous action to kill his highness in the field, but unlawful to do it privately; "As if (says he) it were not generous to apprehend a thief till his sword were drawn, and he in a posture to defend himself and kill me." A tyrant has engaged so many in his support, that to destroy him by open force must endanger the public safety: he is "a devil that tears the body in the exorcising." Another objecton is, lest he should have a successor worse than himself: but surely "it is the height of folly to die of a decease, because there is hazard in the cure: to suffer a certain misery for fear of a contingent one."

Having hitherto spoken to Englishmen in generel, he now addresses himself particularly to those who, with himself, "have fought for their liberties under this tyrant, and in the end, cozened by his oaths and tears, have purchased nothing but slavery with the price of their blood." It is peculiarly, he says, *their* business to redress an injury which they have been the means of bringing on the nation; and it is also their interest, since they must always be the objects of his suspicion and dread. He then reverts to Sindercombe, whose attempt he applaudes in lofty terms, and whose death he attributes to the secret practices of the tyrant, causing him to be *smothered in prison.* He thus concludes: "There is a great roll behind, even of those that are in his own muster roll, that are ambitious of the name of the deliverers of their country; and they know what the action is that will purchase it. His bed, his table, is not secure, and he stands in need of other guards to defend him against his own. Death and destruction pursue him whithersoever he goes; they follow him every where like his fellow-travellers, and at last they will come upon him like armed men, &c. &c." No wonder that such a denunciation affected the usurper with

that apprehension of domestic treason which was manifested by the armour under his cloathes, the pistols and daggers about his person, and the haggard and suspicious looks that accompained the last wreched years of his life! Annexed to the pamphlet is a separate addresś which was meant to point its sting; "To all Officers and Soldiers of the army, that remember their engagements, and dare be honest." In this they are urged by every motive drawn from their past reputation and their present debasement to redeem their character by destroying the tyrant whom they had set up. This, in fact, was the principal object of Cromwell's fears, and it probably would have taken place, had not timely death saved him from such a catastrophe.

ON PAINTING.

"Blest be the pencil, which from death can save
"The semblance of the virtuous, wise, and brave!
"That youth and emulation still may gaze
"On those inspiring forms of ancient days;
"And from the force of bright example bold,
"Rival their worth, and be what they behold."

HAYLEY.

What a just and beautiful description of the powers, the enchantment, the great end, and happy effects of painting! It gives immortality to the dead, rescues their merit from oblivion, presents to the eye of admiring youth the most attractive models of every excellence, and fans the flame of generous emulation. It is the most useful form of history, because it speaks a sort of universal language, and conveys its lessons with equal clearness, brevity, and force, to the ignorant as well as to the learned. The battle of Marathon, painted in a public portico, made Greece, for ages after, a school of military glory, inspired her sons with the utmost confidence in their own heroism, and urged them to hurl back upon a foiled and impotent enemy the proud menace of invasion.

But though historical painting was certainly the most useful exercise of this talent, yet the same imitative powers were very agreeably employed upon portraits, to console us for the absence or death of a friend, and to keep constantly in our view the fond objects of our affection and esteem. To this, indeed, the origin both of painting and statuary is ascribed by many ancient writers. They tell us, that DEBUTADES, a potter, first formed likenesses

(Sings) Egytians we, from burning ſand
Releas'd and Gallic chains,
We hail with joy this happy land,
Where ſmiling Plenty reigns.

Taffrel. They ſaid, they knew us in Egypt.

Lieutenant, Oh, no doubt, and you were fools enough to believe them.

Capſtan. Why, your honor, when a pretty girl ſays, that ſhe comes from the banks of the Nile, and the eyes of the reſt with tears confirm it, what are we to believe?

Lieutenant. What are you to believe, Jack? why they are crocodiles, to be ſure.

1ſt Gypſey. Well, if we are, good Sir, we do not value you enough to betray you.

Frederic. Do not be too harſh with them, Fenwick.

Lieutenant. I ſhall never reduce my men to diſcipline again, at leaſt till we get ſight of an enemy's ſhip. Theſe fellows indeed to talk about eyes, except it where the dead eyes of the ſhrouds!

1ſt Gypſey. Why ſhould they not, lieutenant Moroſe? it only ſhews that they have more ſenſibility than their officers. Come now, I'll try you.

Lieutenant. Try me?

2d Gypſey. Ay, and your friend too, and by a female court martial. We'll tell you your fortunes, if you'll give us your hands.

Lieutenant. Our fortunes? ridiculous!—What ſhall we do, Frederic?

Frederic. Hold out our hands to them, to be ſure.

Taffrel. That's right, your honor: if you once grapple, you'll preſently come to cloſe quarters.

Lieutenant. Well, if I muſt be abſurd.—Here's ſilver.

1ſt Gypſey. Silver, indeed! keep it for Plymouth Poll.

Capſtan. How the devil ſhould ſhe know any think about Plymouth Poll!

Taffrel. Avaſt! coil your jaw-rope; they know every thing.

Lieutenant Not take ſilver?

1ſt Gypſey. No, Sir; in this reſpect I am as haughty and as avaricious as Cleopatra.

Lieutenant. I thought how it would be: I fancy, Frederic, we ſhall have Cleopatra in the cage; however, here's a piece of gold.

Frederic to the 2d Gypſey. And here, as I ſuppoſe you are Berenice, is another.

1ſt Gypſey. Now let me examine your hand, while my ſiſter

common porter fit down, and drew a very beautiful figure from that coarfe original. His tafte and fancy fupplied whatever was defective in the object before him. Sir JOSHUA could at pleafure purfue the method of either of thofe great mafters with fuperior effect. His fair countrywomen afforded him far more exquifite models of beauty than ZEUXIS could find in Greece; and though we admire the graces that fprung from GUIDO's fine conceptions, yet the happieft ftrokes of his pencil fall fhort of Sir JOSHUA's *Venus*. Though the merit of our Englifh painter has been often defcribed, both in profe and verfe, the reader will be, perhaps, as much pleafed with a very fhort account of him, in two *tittupping* lines by an humorous imitator of ANSTEY. This "by blow of Phœbus," as he calls himfelf, very whimfically compares our celebrated portrait-painter to a no lefs celebrated man-midwife, and in that very fimile, pays the higheft compliment to the artift,

"Who, like HUNTER, gave birth to, with fingers fo liffom,
"Girls that ftart from the canvas, and afk us to kifs 'em."

We fhall now go back again to ZEUXIS, merely to relate the extraordinary circumftances of his death, which are not fo generally known as the former anecdotes. After having acquired great applaufe by his delineation of female beauty, he took it into his head to paint an old woman in a ridiculous attitude; but no fooner finifhed his droll conception in colours, than he expired in a violent fit of laughter, into which he had been hurried by the ludicrous child of his own fancy.

How different was the impreffion made upon the mind of a famous Italian painter by one of his own pieces! The devil was the principal figure; and the traits of horror were fo ftriking, that the artift could never after blot out the idea, but always fancied that he faw the devil before him, threatening vengeance for having been drawn in fuch frightful colours.

But neither the convulfive laughter of the one, nor the haunted imagination of the other, affects us with fo much concern as the fate of poor CORREGIO. This extraordinary genius wanted both fortune and patronage, yet was indefatigable in his purfuit of improvement. He took a long journey to Rome, when very ill prepared for the road, in order to fee RAPHAEL's far-famed mafterpiece. He viewed it for fome time in filent admiration, and then giving way to a fudden burft of confcious talent, he exclaimed,

Ed Io anche fono pittore!—
And I too am a painter!

He was ſo indeed; and thoſe who have never ſeen any of his works, may form ſome idea of his merit from the teſtimony of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, who ſays "that his colour, and his mode of finiſhing, approach nearer to perfection than thoſe of any other painter.—The gliding motion of his outline, and the ſweetneſs with which it melts into the ground; the clearneſs and tranſparency of his colouring, which ſtop at that exact medium in which the purity and perfection of taſte lie, leave nothing to be wiſhed for."

This remark is added, in the form of a note, to the following lines in MASON's tranſlation of FRESNOY's Art of Painting:

> "Bright beyond all the reſt, CORREGIO flings
> "His ample lights, and round them gently brings
> "The mingling ſhade. In all his works we view
> "Grandeur of ſtyle, and chaſtity of hue."

Had not the melancholy fact been too well authenticated, one would have ſcarcely believed it poſſible, that, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, after the revival of the fine arts in Europe, and when painting in particular was almoſt literally adored, ſo great a maſter of that art had lived neglected, and died the victim of diſtreſs!

> "Unhappy genius! though of ſkill divine,
> "Unjuſt neglect, and penury were thine."

HAYLEY.

In one of thoſe journeys which poor CORREGIO was always forced to perform on foot, the weather being extremely hot, the want of wine, even in Italy, where it abounds, made him ſlake his thirſt with cold water. The fatal draught brought on a fever, of which he died at the age of forty.—We leave the feeling reader to his own reflections on this ſad event.

ON SCULPTURE.

> "As is the painter's ſuch the ſculptor's aim,—
> "Their labour different, but their end the ſame."

MASON.

The art of the painter and ſtatuary is exerted upon the ſame object, and direct to the ſame end,—a beautiful imitation of Nature. They differ from each other only as to the means which they employ in the execution of their purpoſe. Paint-

ing imitates Nature by colours: ſculpture by relievos: the former makes its figures ſeem to project from the animated canvas: the latter preſents us with a hero in a marble block. From this difference in the materials neceſſarily ariſe the different degrees of durability in the reſpective works of the congenial artiſts: the painter's colours fall off, or fade; but the impreſſions of the chiſel are not eaſily ſuſceptible of decay. It ſhould alſo be here remarked, that ſince the province of ſculpture has been enlarged by the invention of the art of engraving, its powers are often very happily employed in giving permanence to the otherwiſe evaneſcent charms of painting.

If we look back at the dark ages of Gothic ferocity, when, to uſe the word of the poet,

> " Ruthleſs rapine from the hand of time
> " Tore the deſtroying ſcythe, with ſurer blow
> " To ſweep the works of glory from their baſe,"

ſculpture found an ſylum even in the tombs of the dead; and afterwards came forward, in happier days, to command admiration, and to diffuſe a taſte for the beautiful and ſublime in every department of genius. Thus the revival of the fine arts, if not wholy occaſioned, was greatly promoted by the monumental relics of ancient Greece and Rome.

It is no wonder then, that the erection of ſtatues, in honor of the benefactors of their country, ſhould ever have been deemed the nobleſt teſtimonials of public gratitude, and the beſt incitements to the practice of the like virtues. But thoſe honors have been often proſtituted upon unworthy objects: and ſtatues have alſo been ſometimes as unjuſtly pulled down by the fickle fury of the populace. We ſhall give one inſtance; and relate the ſtory in the exact words of an honeſt member of parliament.

" DEMETRIUS was ruler at Athens for ſome few years; during which time he ſo greatly increaſed the honor and dignity of that city, the inhabitants erected thirty-ſix ſtatues to the honor of his memory.

" By a ſudden change of affairs, DEMETRIUS is baniſhed his country,—O fickle! O inconſtant Athenians! in his abſence. By the treacherous accuſations of malicious citizens, he is condemned to die; and all the images, except one, are pulled down and deſtroyed! What ſaid DEMETRIUS for all that?—*They have not pulled down that virtue for which they did erect thoſe images.*

Such was the language of MR. NICHOLSON CALVERT in the

houſe of commons, when he heard a ſevere attack upon the principles and conduct of Mr. PITT, ſoon after his reſignation of the ſeals of ſecretary of ſtate, in the year 1761. But the ſtatue of the illuſtrious patriot was not to be blown down by the breath of calumny; nor could its baſe be undermined by ſecret influence, corruption, or intrigue. Even after the revered likeneſs of his impreſſive figure in Guildhall ſhall have yielded to the mouldering touch of time, the glories of his adminiſtration will be ſpoken of with rapture. The memory of man, and the records of England muſt periſh, before his name can ſink into the gulph of oblivion.

Would to heaven that the ſteps, by which the FATHER advanced to the temple of immortal fame, had been virtuouſly and ſteadily followed by his SON! There would have been then no neceſſity for calling together, by advertiſements, the very men who had fed and fattened on the vitals of the country during his long abuſe of power, and for ſoliciting ſubſcriptions to his ſtatue in all the newſpapers. The tribute of public gratitude would have been voluntarily paid. A very recent example in another country ought to have promoted the fallen miniſter to decline ſo undeſerved and ſo ſilly a gratification.

Towards the cloſe of the year 1801, the council-general of the Seine propoſed to erect a ſtatue to BONAPARTE; but the Conſul's pride being more under the controul of policy than Mr. PITT's, he made the following reply to their offer:

"*The idea of dedicating Monuments to men who render themſelves uſeful to their Country, is honorable to Nations. I accept your kindneſs. Let the ſpot be marked out; but let us leave to future ages the taſk of conſtructing the ſtatue, if they ſhall ratify the good opinion you entertain of me.*"

RECOMMENDATION TO A LIVING.

Perhaps no chancellor ever gave ſo many church benefices to poor clergymen of real merit as THURLOW. Among other inſtances of his eccentric goodneſs, the following appears to deſerve peculiar notice. A curate, who had a numerous family, but no patron among the great, was prompted by his wants and a favourable opportunity which the ſudden death of his rector afforded, to make a perſonal application to THURLOW. The chancellor was ſtruck with his appearance and addreſs, and after hearing his ſtory, whimſically aſked him, "Whom have you to re-

commend you?"—"Only the Lord of Hosts."—"Well," replied THURLOW "as it is the first recommendation I have had from his lordship, be assured that I shall attend to it." The living was given to the meritorious applicant.

THE TUTOR.

A lady in the country wrote to a lady in town, and intreated her to procure her a Tutor, who had the following qualifications. (Here followed a register of every virtue, and almost all the arts and sciences.) The lady in town replied, "I have sought for a Tutor, such as you desired, but have not yet found one; yet I will continue my researches, and as soon as I have found him, you may depend upon this—That I will marry him."

THE GLOW-WORM.

There was once a worthy father, who brought up his sons reasonably. In spite of which one of the boys imbibed a strong inclination for poetry. The family lived in the country, and the boy sung his songs to the sun, to the grasshopper, to the lilly-white virgin of quality, and the brown burnt village maid. When he had finished a poem he carried it all round the village, and read it to any one, even to the deaf watchman.

The mother rejoiced most sincerely, and even the father sometimes smiled kindly, for the youth had really genius, and his poems were very pretty. The people of the village considered him as a very great poet. His muse supplied the sexton with new year verses, and the noble children with congratulatory poems on the birth days of their noble parents.

As he now grew up he so conducted himself, as if every thing was right with him, and as if he had the true poetic vein. He therefore most ardently wished to shine beyond the confined sphere of his village, and supposed it could not fail him, but that the literary star-gazers would announce with loud outcry, the rising of a new star in the poetical horizon! He was under no fear on account of the General Literary Review, for his father had been at college with the Editor, and had related to him, that the gentlemen reviewers as often closed their eyes out of friendship, as from enmity they open their mouths for a *salva venia*.

The first attempt he hazarded quite silently, when he sent a few

hymns to the ſun, moon, and ſtars, ſprings and water-falls, to Burger*, to be inſerted in his Almanac of the Muſes. He awaited the anſwer with fear and trembling. It came not. He conſoled himſelf with the idea that " Burger muſt have a great deal of buſineſs, or he muſt be married.

With anxiety he awaited the appearance of the Almanac of the Muſes. Haſtily the young poet turned over the leaves of the book, but none of his ſuns ſhone, none of his rivulets murmered therein.

" This is envy," ſaid he to himſelf, " Burger wiſhes to ſtifle the bud of my fame, but a ſtrong plant will ſhoot up, even if a clod of earth lay upon it." He inſtantly reſolved to make the world a preſent of a volume of various kinds of poetry; and as no bookſeller would engage with him, he had no other way left than the printing the Children of his Fancy at his own expence. He only found one little impediment againſt that plan, namely, the want of money. What was to be done? he muſt apply to his reaſonable father.

One fine ſummer's evening, the old man was ſeated before the door ſmoaking his pipe. The ſon then opened his propoſal. The old man laughed, and ſaid, " You have not wit enough."

" But, my father, you have often ſaid to me, that I had a diſpoſition for poetry."

FATHER. " Bloſſoms, my ſon; but all bloſſoms do not ſet for fruit."

SON " But even bloſſoms are charming."

FATHER. " Certainly they are the hopes of the gardener; but if they remain bloſſoms, he cannot ſell them for fruit."

SON. " But the whole village has done me juſtice: the young ladies ſing my ſongs to the harpſichord."

FATHER. " That may be. But our village is not the world. —Look on that glow-worm in the graſs; it ſhines moſt charmingly, it delights the eye. Now give attention *(He roſe up and took hold of the glow-worm.)* Follow me *(He went into a room where many candles were burning.)* Does it ſhine now? It is now no more than an inſignificant worm.—My ſon, draw this inſtruction therefrom, that a glow-worm can well ſhine in the graſs, that it will ſparkle charmingly on a fine ſummer's evening in the hair of a village maid; but that it would be a folly if a court lady wore glow-worms in her hair inſtead of diamonds, and ſtill more ſilly if the little thing itſelf ſuppoſed that it *outſhone* the light of a hundred wax tapers."

* A German Critic and Philoſopher.

SOUVENIRS DE FELICIE:

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF FELICIA.

So called is a book lately written by Madame Genlis. That it is very entertaining, a couple of extracts from it will prove.

First. When in better times, the Duchess of Orleans dwelt in the *Palais Royal*, she numbered amongst other friends, who visited her daily, a certain Monsieur D'Etreban, a man, such as are often to be met with in great houses, who come and go, seat themselves at table, or remain away, arrange parties, assist at the gaming table, who have attained a right by habit to pass judgement on every thing, and to whose face the master and mistress of the house are so accustomed, that they easily miss it; namely, the *countenance*; for about the rest they trouble themselves but little. Mons. D'Etreban belonged, as we have said, to this species. He was a long, haggard, swarthy man of fifty, who always wore, according to the fashion of that time, a very snug frizzled and white powdered peruke. He was called Le Pere, notwithstanding he was an old batchelor, and had neither wife nor children. One day he planted himself, immediately after dinner, before the chimney, and fell fast asleep. As long as the company remained, it was not observed, for he had not entered into the conversation, and only sat there to wait for the hour of the opera, which he never neglected. But as now almost the whole company had taken their leave, and only the Lady of B*** remained with the Duchess, they observed the sleeper, and broke out into a loud laughter at his comical situation. He did not awaken, and it was immediately determined to play him a trick. A little head dress of the newest fashion was put on him, a papillion, that is, a butterfly's wings of wire covered with gauze, an artificial rose was stuck on one side, to give the thing a coquetish look, and all this was lightly and cautiously made fast to his wig. He was then very softly painted, and half a dozen beauty spots stuck on his face, at that time called *assassins*. Whilst thus the business of his toilet was performed, the good father snored away. When this levity was perfected, orders were given to the servants in the antichamber, that they should neither laugh, nor express the least sign of astonishment, when M. D'Etreban should pass through. After these preparations, he was hastily awakened. "Make haste!" was now said to him, "the opera is already began; rouze yourself, it is time for you to go." He hurried away, and slipped nimbly through the corridore. His box

was in the firſt circle, in the very middle of the theatre, and completely expoſed to the ſight of the public. As he entered he did not fail, according to his uſual cuſtom, to bend himſelf over the front of his box, to ſee if the houſe was full. At the ſight of this ſtrange figure, loud burſts of laughter aroſe. Le Pere to diſcover the cauſe of the ſame, ſtretched ſtill wider out, with more than half his body. The peals of laughter redoubled; there was a general clapping of hands, and the noiſe and uproar became ſo violent, that the ſingers on the ſtage were obliged to ſtop. "What is the matter? what is the matter?" he kept bawling, till at laſt Mademoiſelle Fil, a ſinger, came into his box, and with a roguiſh curtſey, held a looking-glaſs before his face.

Secondly. M. de St. Chamand, to whom, on account of his uglineſs, was given the nickname of l'Amour, had the evil cuſtom of ſtill more disfiguring his groteſque perſon, by a ſtriking negligence in his cloaths and linen.

One day he had a deſire of going to the maſquerade, and aſked the advice of a friend, how he ſhould diſguiſe himſelf, ſo that none might know him—"*Nothing in the world can be more eaſy,*" replied the latter; "*Put on clean linen.*"

FRAGMENTS.

[From Pinkerton's Recollections of Paris.]

Miſs Montanſier was eighty years of age when ſhe became proprietor, in 1790, of the theatre called after her name. It is the chief reſort of courtezans, who may be found in the lobby, of all countries and complexions; but modeſt women do not heſitate from curioſity to frequent the boxes, in company with their huſbands or relations; though a huſband or lover, who goes alone, be pleaſantly menaced with a *quarantine* of forty days; but the Lazaretto is too near the ſhore.

The theatre St. Martin has begun to attract ſome vogue, though it was ſuppoſed that it would not laſt. The other theatres on the Boulevards commonly preſent laughable trifles and pantomimes. At one, harlequin is ſwallowed by a whale, but afterwards takes his revenge by ſwallowing the whala himſelf. Madame Angot is alſo a great favourite. She is an honeſt fiſh-woman, who is taken, while on a party of pleaſure in a boat

on the Mediterranean, and is carried to the ſeraglio of the Grand Signior, where the total contraſt of ſentiments, manners, and ideas, ſupply many laughable ſcenes, this odd fiſh being entirely out of her element. *Nicodeme dans la Lune* contains ſome juſt ſtrictures on the revolutionary follies. Fitz-James, the ventriloquiſt, uſed to repreſent the meeting of a Jacobin club at Nanterre, a village not far from Paris; and the nonſenſe and ignorance of the diſcourſes bore every mark of ſuch an aſſembly. One member obſerves that it is contrary to equality and fraternity that ſome towns ſhould have *ſea ports*, while others go without. He therefore propoſes that the port of Rochelle ſhall be transferred to Nanterre.

A favourite perfume, or rather odour of refreſhment, among the French Ladies, is the *eau de Cologne*, which is ſold in long bottles, at about a ſhilling each. The ſmell is, as well known, very agreeable, and breathes a reminiſcence of rural air and Alpine plants. It has beſides its good qualities when taken internally; and the ſale is prodigious. There are fabrications, which do not whiten water, like the genuine eau de Cologne, but ſwim at top in an oily form. The moſt genuine was to be had of the porter of the miniſter of the interior; for at Paris the porter even of a capital hotel, often purſues ſome buſineſs. In the hotels which are divided into ſeparate houſes, the *rez-de chauſſee*, or ground floor, may be a public houſe; the *entre-ſol*, or low rooms between the ground floor and the firſt floor, a ſhoemaker's; while the firſt and ſecond floors are poſſeſſed by people of great wealth and faſhion.

With the eau de Cologne, a common adjunct of the FEMALE TOILET conſiſts in vinegars, *vinaigres de toilette*, whoſe qualities are ſo ſecret, that an ignorant fop having one day, during the abſence of his miſtreſs, waſhed his lips with it, *he could not open his mouth* hour after her entrance. Harpocrates!

By the new conſtitution, if it laſt, ſenators may be admitted before the age of forty.

A French demi-brigade of heavy infantry uſed to conſiſt of three battalions, each containing one thouſand men. Hence a general de brigade was only a commander of ſix thouſand; and the French generals have been computed by the number of the days in the year. The demi-brigades of heavy infantry were eſtimated at a hundred and ten; and thoſe of light infantry at thirty. Twen-

ty regiments of heavy cavalry, (of which eight were to wear cuirasses, but only two have actually been armed in that manner,) consisting each of four squadrons of a hundred and sixty men. There were besides twenty five regiments of dragoons; twenty-three of chasseurs on horse back; and fifteen regiments of hussars, all consisting of four squadrons of two hundred men each. The artillery comprehended eight regiments on foot, each of two thousand; eight of flying artillery, each of six hundred; with four battalions of *sappeurs*, or pioneers; four of miners; two of pontooners; amounting in all to about six thousand. The whole army may therefore be computed at five hundred and fifty thousand regular troops, completely appointed.

On the days of parade the *sappeurs*, or pioneers, attract particular notice from the singularity of their appearance. They are generally men of six feet high, and precede all the rest, in blue uniform with white aprons, and a large and bright axe over the shoulders. The high hairy cap, and bushy black beard, always preserved on the cheeks, and sometimes descending on the breast, conspire to give them a most warlike, not to say ferocious, appearance.

SMALL TALK.

[From Pinkerton's Recollections of Paris.]

A Frenchman being generally gay, thinks that you are not so happy as he, and says flattering or pleasing things to console you. An Englishman being often melancholy, imagines that you are happier than him; and will sometimes say vexatious things in orde to reduce you to his level.

No Frenchwoman could have written the Art of ingeniously tormenting.

It seems impossible to effect a revolution in the French dress. That ridiculous powder, those ear-rings, that bare head carried about like the Holy Sacrament, can they ever become a repub. lican?

The public exibition of the produce of French industry, in the court of the Louvre, was a happy idea, but seems to be discontinued. The French themselves observes that nothing lasts at Paris above two years.

Speaking to a celebrated and most respectable Frenchman of a low artifice which had been practised on a stranger, he answered, *Que voudrez vous, mon cher? Nous sommes tous de fripons: il y a seulement le plus et le moins.** This severe sarcasm might unhappily be extended to many countries, and probity is said to be on the decline, even in Spain and Germany. A depravation of the moral principle not only accompanies but occasions the decline of states. For where is their safety when even commanders cannot be trusted, and miserable self-interest overcomes every generous affection? Severe laws against private treason, against every species of fraud, and all the advantages which low cunning has over the noble simplicity of honesty, would often prevent public treason and national calamities.

The number of foundlings in France, in the ninth year of the republic, was estimated at sixty-three thousand. Those received in the Foundling Hospital of Paris are computed at four thousand four hundred a year, instead of six thousand five hundred, which was the estimate before the revolution, when many were admitted from the adjacent provinces. They have little to regret from the want of paternal tenderness, which is never common, nor generally well directed. A late writer on population has justly inferred that it is far more importance to preserve the lives of adults, than to multiply marriages and children; and innumerable good parents have been brought to the grave, by unceasing efforts and anxious cares to provide for their families. Their little comforts are lost, their lives rendered utterly wretched, and their cares increased to desperation. Those who write against the utility of foundling hospitals are much at their ease, and utter strangers to the sensations which the birth of a child gives to a poor parent, and a tranquillity restored by its death. That libertinism is thus somewhat encouraged, is true; but, in all human institutions, we can merely weigh the good against the evil, and look into our own list of infanticides, a crime unknown in France. The interest required to place a child in the Foundling Hospital at London, is truly ludicrous, as it opens the door to rich libertinism, while it shuts the gate upon poverty and misery. The number of carriages at our Foundling Hospital form a curious satire upon the charitable intentions of the founders.

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* My Dear Sir, what would you have? *we are all rogues*; there are only the greater and the less!

It is not, however, without difficulty that a French girl can be persuaded to send her child to the Foundling Hospital. A designing woman, in particular, wishes to enforce the provision, which the laws ordain against the father, and which is far more expensive than the sum here required by the parish.

In the want of pockets, and even of *ridicules*, the French ladies often carry a small watch, letters, &c., in their bosoms, the cavity corresponding to the beauty of the elevations.

The length of the great gallery of the Louvre, now wholly replenished with pictures, is said to be thirteen hundred aud sixty-five feet, approaching to one third of an English mile. The impression made on the first entrance is indescribable, and may be justly called sublime. The artists employed in taking copies are chiefly females, who, by their attire and graceful positions, seem to have adopted a new plan of coquetry.

At the French theatres, the money is received at a small grate without the door, so that the inconveniences and dangers of a crowd are greatly obviated.

The hall of the legislative body is like the senate, in the form of a semicircle or theatre. The decorations are neat, but the baso relievo of the head of Liberty, under the seat of the president, has scarcely any relief. On saying to the concierge, *Mon ami votre liberté est bien platte*, he answered, smiling, *Monsieur, c'est d'après nature.**

The conflagration of the Halle au Ble, in 1802, presented a terrible spectacle, and destroyed a roof of surprising architecture. It was 120 feet in diameter, composed of deal boards, about four feet long, and one broad. It was covered with copper, and the fire was occasioned by the negligence of the artisan, employed in some reparations. The building is still applied to the same purpose, though the grain is somewhat exposed to the weather.

Many of the Parisian ladies amuse their solitary hours, by pretending to read futurity in a pack of cards. The smallest events are calculated in this manner. Going one day with the intention

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* Your liberty, friend, is very flat.—Sir, it is drawn from the life.

of dining with an amiable lady, I found the cloth laid for two, and she said with a smile, 'you see I expected you to-day.' Upon enquiring the reason of this expectation, she produced a pack of cards, and gravely added, that the method seldom failed her.

An English traveller has severely observed that "in England places are generally sought for men, while in France men are sought for places." This may have been true; but the reign of court intrigue and interest has revived. Court telescopes, it is well known, are often inverted, so that the elephant appears a fly, and a fly an elephant. Upon observing that robberies are very rare at Paris, it was wittily answered, "we know how to dispose of our robbers; we give them places."

The book entitled, "*Voyage de Paris à Saint Cloud par mer, et le retour de Saint Cloud à Papris par terre*," is an ingenious and laughable satire on the cockneyism of the Parisians. A raw Parisian lad mistakes the Seine for the sea, mistakes barges for ships of war, discovers many islands, desert and inhabited; and diverts his reader by exaggerations of the commonest incidents, and errors worthy of Don Quixote. It is said that some Parisian citizens suppose that the best wine is made at the Gobelins; and that butchers have manufactories of mutton. These are sarcasms; but I followed, one day at Mont Martre, an old citizen and his wife, who were discussing whether barley and wheat grew on the same stalk. A bustard was one day hung up at a shop in the Palais Royal, when two Parisians stood to admire the novelty; 'Is that a large turkey?' said the one. 'You fool,' answered the other, 'do not you see it is an ostrich.'

The polytechnic school is chiefly calculated to form engineers, but has also trained many able men. It is justly regarded as an institution of great importance.

The hymn of the Marseilois was composed by Rouget de Lille, an officer of engineers. Like Dryden's ode, it was said to have been written in one night. When the French entered Brussels, it was sung by a chorus of ten thousand; and the effect may be imagined, as it is one of the most martial and spirited airs in the world, but now disused, as unhappily connected with sanguinary scenes, remote from its first intention.

The *corbillard*, or Parisian herse, is remarkably simple. The coffin is only covered with a cloth exposed to the weather. The London herse is more compact, but the Edinburgh, of all others, the most elegant.

The conservatory of arts and trades, near the gate St. Martin, is a noble collection of mechanical models and inventions. English travellers conversant in mechanics, have expressed great satisfaction at this exhibition.

A French shopkeeper will sometimes not hesitate to take one third less than the price demanded; and most articles are objects of bargain. He is surprised if you ask the price of an article which you do not intend to buy; and, in the markets, to ask the price without an actual intent to purchase, would be regarded as an affront. In making a serious bargain, writings ought to be drawn directly, as twenty four hours are allowed by custom to diminish or retract. This leads me to observe, that the first impressions and actions of a French tradesman are often just, and even liberal; while his second thoughts and subsequent conduct will be found mean and oblique, to an inconceivable degree. Reflected self-interest seems thus to destroy the first impressions, which may, perhaps, be the work of vanity, leading him to assume a favourable appearance in the eye of a stranger. Nor does a Frenchman ever seem to calculate upon the return of a customer, he only wishes to extort a present profit.

A traveller has no right to introduces the names of private persons, or even of public men, whom he has seen in moments of intimacy, into a publication. It is not only a flagrant breach of delicacy, and of hospitality itself, but operates dreadfully to the disadvantage of future travellers, by excluding them from the best houses and the best society. The rage of printing every thing is attended with infinite consequences. If we print treaties of alliance degrading to other powers, we must infallibly lose the friendship of these powers, as an insult is more deeply resented than an injury. In like manner, if a traveller give anecdotes with the names of persons, he is sure to entail neglect upon subsequent travellers, especially his compatriots. The practice is likewise useless as well as indecent, as any amusement or instruction received in private society, and still more a reproof or exhortation, may be as well conveyed without personalities. The practice of French travellers in America, has been highly blameable in this respect;—but they, unhappily, do not stand alone.

THE GROANS OF THE TALENTS;

OR,

Private Sentiments on, Public Occurrences.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

NOTES,

CRITICAL, EXPLANATORY, AND EDIFYING.

Non tali INGENIO nec defenſoribus iſtis,
Tempus egit.

VIRGIL.

So ſpake th' *apoſtate* ANGELS, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but racked with deep deſpair.

MILTON.

FROM THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD HENRY PETTY.

Donec labantes conſilio *patres**
Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,
Interque *mærentes amicos*,
Egregius properaret *exul*.

HOR. LIB. 3. V. 5.

I.

DEAR P——Y, *I* am ſick at heart,
I fear we've play'd a fooliſh part;
I'm vex'd beyond expreſſion;
I lik'd my ſtation *monſtrous* well:
I hate, as *I* do flames of h—ll,
My forcible egreſſion.†

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* Senatores.

† *My forcible egreſſion.*] The epithet *forcible* is extremely natural for a Law Lord to adopt, and ſurely it is equally correct to talk of a *forcible egreſſion* as a *forcible entry*; for an explanation of which, *vide* Jac. Law. Dict.—Black. Com.—Vin. Ab.—Co. Inſt.—Hal. P. C.—Hawk. P. C. &c. &c.; that is, if you can underſtand what authors theſe *vulgar* contractions are meent to expreſs.

2.

I little thought, when *I* approv'd*
The bill which H——k lately mov'd,
I should so shortly rue it:
I vow *I* would, had *I* suspected
That we should *all* be thus ejected,
Rather be d——d than do it.†

3.

Seated on the Bench so high,
In the King's Court of C——y,
I seem'd a very god; ‡
While half-starv'd Lawyers gaping round,
Waited with reverence most profound,
The sanction of my nod.

4.

The station was too high for EGO:§
My head was seiz'd with a vertigo;
Like Phaeton *I* fell:
Or Satan, who was headlong thrown,
As Milton has most clearly shown,
From Heav'n to burning H—ll.

5.

I, with the *self same meekness* blest
As *fir'd* ‖ the fallen angel's breast,
Like him will kiss the rod:

---

* *I little thought, when I approv'd, &c.*] We imagine his Lordship only wishes to be understood, that he so far approved the measure, as to have promised not to oppose it in the House of L——ds, and no farther; this is the only way we can reconcile the sentence with his public declarations.

† *I vow I would, had I suspected*
That we should all be thus ejected,
Rather be d——d than do it.

The *learned* Lord is here guilty of some trifling confusion of moods and tenses, but the sublimity with which it enables him to conclude the stanza is more than a sufficient excuse for any grammatical error.

‡ *I seem'd a very God.*]
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum. VIRG.

§ *The station was to high for* EGO.] How modest of his Lordship, when speaking of himself, (which he *never* does but upon *very important occasions*) to prefer his old and *humble* appellation, EGO, to all the high-sounding titles he has since obtained.

‖ *As fir'd the fallen Angel's breast.*] We have hitherto been accustomed to con-

I'm void of passion, void of pride :
A C————r they'll ne'er provide
So good as *I*, by G—d!*

6.

Ah! little thought *I*, on that day,
When *stocking-less*† *I* took my way
From Edinburgh to town,
That *I* should ever rise so *high*,
And therefore could not think that *I*
Should come so rudely down.

---

sider *meekness* rather of a *frigid* than a *fiery* nature; but perhaps his Lordship may allude to a species peculiar to *himself* and—Lucifer!

* *I'm void of passion, void of pride,*
A C———— r they'll ne'er provide
So good as I, *by G—d!*

Those who are unacquainted with the excessive modesty of the ex C————r would hardly believe it possible for so great a personage to be wholly without pride or passion, had not his Lordship incontestably proved the truth of his declarations by the beautiful example which immediately follows them.

Certainly no C————r (*whose time was so amazingly occupied by dinners, balls, and routs*) ever paid more attention to the duties of his exalted office than, Lord E————e; if any one doubt the truth of this assertion, let him listen to the following tale, and blush at his incredulity:

It is necessary to premise that the L—d C————r is, *ex officio*, the gaurdian of all *lunatics*: impressed with the importance of this charge, Lord E——— was recently taking the air, when he beheld a parcel of unfeeling wretches persecuting a poor unfortunate puppy, whom they reported to be *mad*.—"Stand out of the way," exclaimed his Lordship, "if the dog be *insane*, it is *my* duty to protect him; thus having said, he caught the animal in his arms, and bore him in triumph to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. It must be a vast consolation to Lord E. that his dismissal from office will not wholly prevent his exertions in favor of *lunatics*, particularly, as it is more than probable that some of his Lordship's nearest political connexions will, ere long, require his humane assistance.

N. B. We have just heard that some very alarming symptoms of hydrophobia have already appeared among the ex-ministers, and that his Lordship's friends are *falling off very fast*.

† *When stockingless, &c.*] According to Mingay, this epithet is peculiarly correct. "The story is somewhat musty," but we must beg to relate it, by way of illustration:—Councellor E. was retained by a certain bucklemaker against a trdesman, for an encroachment for his patenton. "Gentlemen," said he, addressing the jury, "it is to the encouragement of these ingenious inventions that we owe their present perfection; how surprised would my ancestors be, if they could look out of their graves, and behold the modern elegance of my buckles, shoes, and stockings."—"True," replied Mr. Mingay, who was for the defendant, "your ancestors would be surprised—that you had either *buckles, shoes, or stockings to your feet.*"

7.

My P—y, how we ſhook our heels,
In rigadoons and Scottiſh reels,
At Sh——ff's* election;
While all the world agreed a jig
Diſplay'd the Ch——r's great wig
To wonderful perfection.

8.

Alas! poor wig! both you and *I*
Too ſoon are laid neglected by,
Our dancing days are o'er;
Alike, dear jaſey, all ſhall view;
The fall of me, and fate of you,
And both *alike* deplore.

9.

P——y, *I'm* ſure that you'll agree
To pardon this apoſtrophe:
My *wig I* ſtill revere;
With *conſequence-beſtowing* grace,
It deck'd my long, lean, wither'd face,
A day, a month, a year.†

10.

But hark! *I* hear Ambition cry,
"Fie, T——y E——e, ‡ fie! O fie!
Why this inglorious ſtrain?
Ceaſe to lament thy fallen lot,
And ſtruggle, like a true bred Scot,
To raiſe thyſelf again!"

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* *At Sheridan's election.*] Lord E—— alludes to Mr. S——'s election to the office of T——r of the N—y, or elſe to his re-election to the borough of S—ff—d, when he vacated his ſeat by accepting that appointment. Our readers will recollect that a grand ball was given on that joyful occaſion, at which both his Lordſhip and the late Ch——r of the Ex——r particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves—on the *light fantaſtic toe.*

† *A day, a month, a year.*] His Lordſhip was in office exactly one year, one month, and one day, and it is an honorable proof of his great economy, that one *wig* ſufficed him for the whole period.

‡ *Fie, T—— y E——, &c."*] Nothing could have excuſed the familiarity of this addreſs to ſo *great a man*, but the *intimacy* that has ſo long exiſted between the *Speaker* and his Lordſhip.

II.

Rous'd at her call, my bosom glows,
My blood once more impetuous flows
Thro' every throbbing vein;
With plan immense my mind grows big,
And fancy gives myself and WIG
Our dignities again.*

THE RIGHT HON. LORD GRENVILLE TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL SPENCER.

———Nihil est audacius illis
Depreusis; iram atque animos a crimine Sumunt.

JUV. SAT.

OH, thou! alas! how chang'd, how fall'n†, who wast,
But art no more a secretary—hurl'd
Headlong, like myself, impetuous down!
As once in council, so in ruin now
Are we united firm:—beshrew my heart!
But we will not with empty wailings mourn

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* *Myself and wig*, &c.] Here we cannot help remarking, that however exuberant his Lordship's modesty may be, he never forgets the dignities of his exalted station: and that whenever he has occasion to mention himself and his *Wig* in the same sentence, he always gives himself due precedency; thus in his pathetic apostrophe to this faithful servant (*vide* Stanza 8th) he mentions his own fall previous to the other's fate.

The opening of this Epistle very strongly resembles Satan's address to his colleague Beelzebub.—Milton, Book I.

† *Alas! how chang'd, how fall'n*]

Hic mihi qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo. VIRGIL.

We, in common with Lord G———, most sincerely lament the metamorphos'd state of this once exalted character; there was a time when he fought side by side with the immortal William Pitt aganist the dæmon Anarchy, opposing, with dauntless front and vigorous counsel, the united attacks of foreign cut-throats and domestic traitors;—there was a time when, at the head of the A———y, he planned the victories of a Howe, a Duncan, a Jervis, and a Nelson, but an evil planet came between him and the glorious sun that hitherto had warmed him to vigor, and fatally eclipsed the brightness of his fame. A tacit acquiescence in all the visionary projects of a madman is now, alas! the sole distinction of Lord S———r. Let us hope that he will soon emerge from his present obscurity, and once more become a lucid and benignant star in the hemisphrere of politics.

His form hath not yet lost
All its original brightness, nor appears
Less than Archangel ruined.

MILTON.

Our dire disgrace. Though reft of place and pow'r,
Our *Talents* and unconquerable pride,
The study of revenge, * and how to wage
Eternal and successful† war against
The fell usurpers ‡ of those envied seats,
Which our *broad bottoms* recently impress'd,
Are left us still. By T--mple's § meek-ey'd wisdom,
By the humility of all the G——lles,
By E——e's modesty, by W—d h—m's faith,
By P—y's consequence, by Wh—b—d's brains,
By Br——nsl—y's honesty, and H—w——k's wit!
S—— ——r, I swear this thought distiles a balm
Which sov'reign comfort to my soul imparts.
Hah! did I speak of comfort? Oh! my friend,
Though I'd conceal the anguish of my heart
From the impertinent and idle gaze
Of vulgar eyes, why should I feign to thee?
Know, then, my agonies can feel no comfort;
The wounds of pride are ill dispos'd to heal.
I will to thee in confidence unfold
My real griefs. Think not I mourn the failure
Of the great cause which B————m's‖ fair wife,

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* *The study of revenge.*] A *downright* plagiarism from Milton;—for shame, my Lord!

† *And successful war*] Evidently written before the *unfortunate* failure of Lord Safford's and Messrs. Brand and Lyttleton's motions.

‡ *The fell usurpers,* &c.] A very improper expression, for Johnson defines an usurper to be "one who possesses that to which he has *no* right.

§ *By Temple's meek-ey'd wisdom,* &c.] Some profound critic has well observed, that nothing contributes so much to the solemnity of an oath, as *obscurity*. How wonderfully has Lord G————lle profited by this remark!

‖ *Of the great cause which B————m's* fair wife, &c] The Marchioness of B————m, daughter to the late Earl N—g—nt, of Ireland. Her ladyship is at once the most rigid catholick in the united kingdom, and mother of that *stupendous* statesman Lord T——le. The latter proud distinction has procured her the grateful thanks of Messrs. Herbert and Thistlethwaite, members for Hampshire, and the former the more honorable acknowledgements of her—fishmonger.*

We have heard it reported that during her Ladyship's pregnancy with Lord T———, there happened such a dearth of fish, that she was unable to procure sufficient for a Friday's dinner; and that, in consequence of this *severe disappointment* the noble Lord was marked with—*a Cod's head and shoulders!!!*

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* As a Catholic, her ladyship is under the necessity of *fasting* upon fine Fish one sixth of the year.

With soft persuasion, urg'd us to espouse.
No—that was her's and th' Irish Papists loss,
Not mine, nor England's.* When myself and H—k
Found that our M—n—rch would not be cajol'd,
Did we not truckle? Yea, a G—lle† truckled,
And turn'd and twisted, like a hunted hare,
Doubling, with backward step, his former path
To shun impending danger. Plighted faith.
The prayers of P—ns—b—s, F—tzh—t's groans,‡
And gentle Buck—ngh—m's imploring sighs,
Were disregarded; not to please our K—g,
But to preserve our seats. Oh, vain endeavour!
Our fall was destin'd——and the *Talents* fell;
Nor fell alone, but humbled and expos'd
We fell unpitied, or by few lamented.§
Oh! my S——r, think of thy G——lle's pangs,
Who having bent his stubborn knee—that knee

---

* *Not mine nor England's.*] We heartily concur in his Lordship's *private* opinion on this subject.

† *Yea, a G——lle truckled.*] Impossible! his Lordship must be mistaken.

‡ *The prayer of P—ns—nb—s, F—tzh—rb—t's sighs, &c.*] Of the P—ns—nb—s we have only to observe, that one of them married Lord H——k, and that they are all staunch friends to catholic emancipation. Of Mrs. F—tzh—rb—rt—"*Eloquar an sileam?*" We sit as critics, and as critics we must speak our sentiments. This Lady has so many virtues, however, that we must of necessity omit a very considerable portion not only because they are too numerous to be contained within the limits of a note, but also lest we should be suspected of *partiality*, a crime of which we should deeply lament even the suspicion: we shall, therefore, content ourselves with briefly stating, that Mrs. F——t is *chaste* as Diana, *beautiful* as Venus, and *youthful* as Hebe. That her Nose is long, that her teeth *were* white, and that the symmetry of her form is——*prodigious*. Still, however, we have sorry to observe—

"Nec pueris jucunda manet nec cara puellis.
CATUL. Car. Epith.

As to her moral and religious excellencies, the first subject in the land can bear witness that they are matchless—as her chastity and beauty; for, in the goodness of her heart, she has endeavoured to inculcate all her virtuous principles in his royal bosom: how far she may have succeeded, perhaps, the noble writer of the Epistle before us, can more accurately determine than ourselves.

§ *We feel unpitied, &c.*] How flatly his Lordship here contradicts the assertions of his sagacious friend, the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, who has repeatedly assured his readers that the whole nation lamented the fall of "THE TALENTS" with the profoundest sorrow. Speaking and *feeling* as individuals constituting a *part of the whole nation*, we must declare ourselves to be of opinion, that Lord G——is entitled to more credit than Mr, Perry.

Which lust of pow'r alone could ever bend,*
Was spurn'd, repulsed, *his seat of honor*† wounded,
And turn'd with all his colleagues rudely forth
The racking thought is madness! Was't for this
I leagued with Fox ‡ whose very name I loath'd,
Whose principles I execrated still?
Was it for this I struggled to forget
That Add—ngt—n§ and I were ever foes,
And deign'd to grant‖ him a distinguish'd niche
In our *broad-bottom'd* fabric? S'death! my S———r,
When I reflect what offerings I have made
At curs'd Ambition's shrine—and made in vain,
Prometheus' ¶ pangs were ectacy to mine,
And Caucesus a Paradise to Droppmore. **

---

* *That knee*
Which lust of pow'r alone could ever bend.] Has the M——s of B. never persuaded his Lordship to kneel before a Cr—c—f—x?

† *Seat of honor wounded*] *Vide* Mr. Gillray's admirable caricature on this *interesting subject*, which will point out to our readers whereabouts the seat of honor lies in *broad bottoms*.

‡ *Whose very name I loath'd*, &c.] We always considered his Lordship's professions of friendship for Mr. F—— to be merely political, and are happy to find our opinion confirmed.

§ *That Add—g—ton and I were ever foes.*] "Nothing appears to me less probable than to see Pitt and me at any near period (I believe I may say at *no period of our lives*) reconciled to, and disposed to establish with Addington relations of confidence and friendship.—*Vide* Lord Grenville's Letter to the Marquis of Wellesley, in the intercepted letters found on board the Admiral Alpin East Indiaman, page, 24.

‖ *And deigned to grant him a distinguish'd niche.*] Who could with more propriety fill a niche in the *broad bottom'd* fabric than this noble Lord, whom Mr. S———n (most unjustly, by the bye) compared to the *sitting part*? It must, nevertheless, be allowed that Lord S———th possesses a degree of inflexible honesty and loyalty, which must have been found extremely inconvenient to the *Whig* branch of the late Administration.

¶ *Promethus' pangs*, &c.] This unhappy fellow having stolen a few hot coals from Jupiter's fire-place, for the purpose of animating a pretty little Girl of his own manufacture, was most unmercifully sentenced to be chained to Mount Caucasus, and furnish food for a voracious vulture, who continually preyed upon his immortal liver. Aristotle sends the poor devil to experience similar torture in hell.

** *Dr—pm—re.*] A noble mansion in the county of *Bucks* to which Lord G. often retires from the

Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ.

FROM THE RIGHT HON. R. B. SHERIDAN, TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWICK.

—Humor et in genas
Furtim labitur, arguens
Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus,
Uror, seu *mihi rubricas*
Turparunt *facies* immodicæ mero
Rixæ.

HOR. L. 1. O. 13.

ALAS! I cannot write nor speak,*
The tears run *hissing* down my cheek,†
My burning bosom vomits sighs,
Like fumes which from Vesuvius rise.‡
Boil'd by the flames of face and nose,
My brain as melted lava glows,
And, like two meteors in the skies,
When Northern lights disastrous rise,§
Glare in their fiery sphere, mine eyes.‖
H——k, as *I'm an honest man,***
It was thy inconsiderate plan
Which kindled this destructive fire,
And fill'd me with combustions dire.
I wish old Nick had cut your throats,
Ere, influenc'd by petticoats,††
You, and your colleagues rail'd about

---

* *Alas! I cannot write,* &c.] There is more novelty than sense in beginning an Epistle with a declaration of inability to write—but Mr. S. is of Irish extraction.

† *The tears run* MISSING *down my cheek.*] How admirably does this beautiful metaphor express the intense fervidity of Mr. S——n's *right honorable cheek.*

‡ *Like fumes which from Vesuvius rise.*] We venture to assert, that the beauty, vigor, and propriety of this and the two following images are not surpassed by any thing in the English language.

§ *When Northern Lights disasterous rise.*] The aurora borealis, or northern lights, are considered by the vulgar to forbode war and bloodshed: had this line been ommitted, the beauty of the simile would have been destroyed. Mr. S——n's looking-glass most probably furnished him with this *luminous* idea.

‖ *Glare in their fiery sphere mine eyes.*] An imitation of virgil——

Oculis micat acribus ignis.

** *As I'm an honest man.*] What an asseveration!!!

†† *Ere influenc'd by petticoats.*] We apprehend Mr. S. figuratively alludes to the fair Catholics mentioned in Lord G——lle's Epistle, which see.

Those cursed claims which turn'd us out.
Zounds! it was not enough for all
Your heads to run against a wall,
But, like a pack of thoughtless fools,
You built up walls to crack your skulls.*
First W——dh—m's act, bout Volunteers
"Pull'd an *old house* about our ears."†
Then, by a *vile* negociation,‡
F—x vilified Administration;
And when we had got over that,
Sir Home was brought to trial——For what?
Because he did too much, I trow,
Or perhaps St. V—nc—t will'd it so.§
But, for whatever cause, 'tis plain,
That he was brought to trial—in vain;
For he was only reprimanded,
Whilst Ministers were justly branded
With such contempt and public hate,
That few lament their present fate.
H——k, misguided, thoughtless youth,‖
Start not to hear *me*** speak the truth,

---

* *You built up walls to crack your sculls.*] This is merely a poetical repetition of Mr. S———n's observation to a fellow sufferer (i. e. one of his creditors); but there is little danger that the *crania* of THE TALENTS will *literally* meet with such a serious misfortune; for the wall to produce such a fracture must absolutely be, as Horace, expresses it, *ære perennius*.

† *Pull'd an old house about our ears.*] A good old proverb, and very apposite.

‡ *Then by a* vile *negociation*, &c.] Good heavens! are these Mr. S.——n's private sentiments?—Can any man in his sober senses apply the epithet "*vile*" to a negociation which was planned by *the Friend of the People*, the intimate of Talleyrand, the beloved of Bonaparte, and the most immaculate of modern wigs? which was conducted by a *would-be* Governor of our Eastern Empire, and which only failed because it was—*unsuccessful*.

§ *Because he did too much, I trow,*
Or perhaps St. V————t will'd it so]
Doubtless very sufficient reasons for bringing this gallant officer to a court martial, particularly when his parliamentary conduct is considered.

‖ *Thoughtless youth*] A pretty *youth*, truly!

** *Start not to hear me speak the truth.*] A most unreasonable demand! Surprise always occasions an involuntary concussion either of mind or body, and all *extraordinary novelties* excite surprise; it therefore follows that the Right Hon. S—cr—t—ry could not do otherwise than start at the novel and unexpected circumstance mentioned by Mr. S———n,

Since among friends* there's no occasion
For the bold lie, or nice evasion,
Have I not cause to deprecate
Measures which brought me to this state:
Which left me *loafless, fishless*—worse—
Left scarce a guinea in my purse:
Left all my duns, a clam'rous throng,
Hopeless——who liv'd on *Hope* so long;†
And left that little humbug‡ P———ll
To sneer and glory at *my* fall.
What shall I do?§ my cash is gone,
And credit—I, alas! have none.
My *wits* may furnish me again
With Burgundy ‖ and rich Champaigne,

---

* *Since among friends*, &c.] Mr. S————n *has* thought otherwise; but then it was only among those to whom he was bound by the strictest *bonds* of *law* as well as friendship. We have heard one of these gentlemen declare, that no man understood the *Sinonian art* (vide Virg. Æ. 2. v. 69 to 195) better than Mr S.————.

Atque ita mentitur sic veris falsa remiscet,
Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum: HOR:

† *Hopeless—who liv'd on hope so long.*] We will thank Mr. S——n to tell us the precise quantity of *hope* that is necessary to keep a *hungry* creditor in *tolerable good condition*: his own *stock* evidently improved by the additional supply they received subsequent to his coming into office, and if Lord Sommerville, at his late cattle-shew, had offered a reward for the best *hope-fed* creditor, we are confident that Mr. S————n would have been the successful candidate. Happy must be that dun.

———— ————Cui *spes*
Cui sit *conditio dulcis* sine *pulvere*. HOR. EP. I. V. 150.

Our readers will pardon us for relating the following old story *(a la Doyle)* which we think somewhat *apropos*.

A certain experimental farmer once took it into his head, that by gradually reducing the food of his cattle, he should ultimately teach them to live upon nothing. He mentioned his having made this extraordinary trial to a friend, who naturally enough enquired how it succeeded. "Ecod!" replied the farmer, I had not an opportunity of judging, for just before I had accomplished my object, owing to some d—d *unlucky* cause, the beasts *all died*."

‡ *Humbug P——ll.*] We do really think this appellation, though certainly not very elegant, extremely applicable, both to this despicable little demagogue, and his colleagues, Sir F. B. and Messrs. H——ne T————ke and C—bb--t

§ *What shall I do?*
Quid jam misero mihi denique restat. VIRGIL.

‖ *My wits may furnish me again*
With Burgundy, &c.]
We imagine that this alludes to a little piece of ingenuity practised not long ago

But, driven out of Place and Court,
Ah! where shall SHERRY look PORT?*

on a certain innkeeper of Richmond. Boniface boasted that he had some of the best Burgundy in England, and Mr.——wished to ascertain if he boasted justly, he therefore ordered two dozen to be sent him by way of trial. The wine arrived, and, all things considered, the price was moderate, not more than eight pounds per dozen, but this *was not at all material* to Mr.——who admired the flavor so much thet he resolved to have the remainder; but the owner *most unreasonably* refused to send it him until the first was paid for. In vain did the disappointed statesman exclaim with Horace,

O cives! cives! quærenda pecunia primum est
Virtus post nummos.——

Boniface understood him *literally*, and Mr.——was obliged to leave Richmond without the Burgundy; he however, had the consolation of getting the first two dozen at the *cheapest rate.*

Some months afterwards the clamorous innkeeper called in G——e street, and insisted that his bill should be paid: Mr.——appeared very glad to see him, promised instantly to comply with his request, and enquired if the remainder of the wine were sold; being answered in the negative, he immediately quitted the room, *for the purpose of giving honest Boniface a check*, but perceiving his carriage at the door he *inadvertently* got into it, and never even thought of giving the *coachman a check* till he arrived at Richmond. Mrs. Boniface, when she beheld Mr.—— alight, exclaimed. "Lard bless me sir, how unlucky! my husband is gone to town on purpose to wait on your honor, and you have unfortunately miss'd one another."——"I have seen your husband," replied Mr.——, "and every thing is settled. I have moreover purchased the remainder of that Burgundy, and you must order it to be instantly packed behind my carriage, for I have a large party to dine with me, and cannot wait for the usual conveyance." The good woman, elated by what she heard, gave the necessary orders, and the wine and Mr—— were driven back to London. Soon after, Boniface returned, and his wife flew to congratulate him on the succes of his journey.—"Succes!" exclaimed he most furiously. "Yes, have not you seen Mr.——?" "Seen him! yes, but he gave me the slip, and be d——d to him!" A mutual eclaircisement now took place: the husband rav'd, the wife storm'd, and both of them swore Mr.——was the d——dest s——r in Christendom.

Mr. Sh—l—r, wine merchant, was also duped in a somewhat similar manner, cum multis aliis, sed

——Crimine ab uno
Disce omnes,——

VIRGIL.

* *Ah! where shall* SHERRY *look for* PORT.]
Heu quæ nunc tellus, inquit, quæ me *æquora* possunt
Accipere!——

VIRGIL.

We have only to add that the Thames is sufficiently deep and extremely handy for Mr. S——n's reception: we, however, advise him to wash his face with cold water previous to immersion, lest the intense heat thereof should occasion an *explosion* fatal to divers erections on the banks of the river.

A FRAGMENT OF TYRTÆUS.

ON MILITARY VIRTUE.

NE'ER ſhall the daſtard's name my verſe diſgrace,
Tho' proud in ſtrength, and matchleſs in the race,
Tho' like the mighty Cyclops be his ſize,
Tho' with the blaſt of Thrace in ſpeed he vies,
Tho' all the graces deck his youthful head
That brought Thithonus to Aurora's bed,
Tho' Midas' wealth, Adraſtus' tongue he own,
And all the pomp of Pelops' regal throne;
For riches, beauty, empty titles, name,
The gaze of fools, the flatt'ring voice of fame,
The gaudy honours that his ſtate ſurround
Are worthleſs all, unleſs by valour crown'd,
Unleſs when Honour gives the ſtern command
Firm in the poſt of Death he takes his ſtand.
This—this is Glory—this the noble prize
That lifts the youthful hero to the ſkies.
See! how impetuous in the burning fight
He ſpurns the ſlaviſh thoughts of fear and flight;
Fire in his heart, and fury in his eye,
Inſtructs his wond'ring followers how to die;
Unmov'd beholds the thick'ning cloud advance,
The hiſſing javelin, and the gleaming lance,
Fierce through the black battalions whirls his car,
Diſples the ſtorm, and ſtems the tide of war.

Should the grim tyrant for his victim call,
How great! how glorious is the hero's fall!
His mangled breaſt, his ſhatter'd ſanguine ſhield,
Proclaim the well-earn'd triumphs of the field;
Praiſ'd by the old, and envied by the young,
By virgin bands his ſolemn requiem ſung,
The mighty warrior to his home returns;
Sad, o'er his hearſe, his grateful country mourns,
And, as around his tomb the ſong they raiſe,
Their ſorrows mingling with the notes of praiſe,

Bequeath the honours of his glorious name
From ſire to ſon, to long protracted fame.

For never, never ſhall his fame expire
While Poets ſing, while thrills the living lyre,
Who in his parents, children, much-loved wife.
And country's cauſe, reſigns his willing life.
Yet Death not always is the warrior's meed,
Some live to conquer, while their fellows bleed!
Some live to taſte, their courſe of glory run,
Thoſe honours which their valour juſtly won,
To end as they began this mortal ſtage,
In youth admir'd, as gods rever'd in age.
Though paſt are all his triumphs, all his pains,
In memory's ear the long-lived tale remains;
The liſping babe, the youth, the aged ſire,
To pay due rev'rence to his worth conſpire.
The blardleſs warrior, yet unfleſhed in arms,
By his example fir'd to Glory's charms,
Advances dauntleſs at his country's call—
Like him to conquer, or like him to fall!

From the Pilot.

IMPROMPTU.

On the Marriage of Mr. Frederick Lamb to Miſs Monk.

In times remote, when Heathens ſway'd,
A ſacrifice was often made,
Their deities to quiet;
And by the prieſt the lamb was led
Unto the altar, where he bled,
Without the ſmalleſt riot.

Mark, how reverſ'd the bliſsful ſcene,
No Heathen rites now intervene,
To bid the timid faulter;
For, lo! the *Monk*—how ſtrange to ſay!
Is by the *Lamb* now led away,
Quite willing to the altar!!

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

A SIMPLE TALE.

FOUNDED ON FACT.*

On Trivatore's, loose barren sands
  Long fam'd in sacred Hindoo lore,
A wealthy tall Pagoda stands,
  Where Gentoo Devotees adore.

There Sheva's‡ zealots pay the rite,
  The rite at which the blood congeals!
From his high Car they take their flight
  To die beneath§ its massive wheels!

And thousands joyful hail the deed
  While o'er their forms they draw the Car!
Pleas'd with their fate, the victims bleed,
  For their last zeal is told afar!

---

* This melancholy event happened on the 30th March 1808, opposite Soonkoramah's Garden on the road to Trivatore.

† Trivatore (near Madras) contains a very ancient and revered Pagoda, surrounded by Choultrys and Houses chiefly inhabited by Bramins attached to the service and sacred duties of the Pagoda. Under the name of Taggaroyiah, Sheva is here worshipped—The Pagoda is principally supported by the charitable donations of the Chitty or merchant cast, and every Friday they issue to the inhabitants, proportions of Rice, Ghee, Gram &c.—Charitable gifts are by all casts considered the most effectual mode to obtain the favor of the deity; they therefore form their principal duty—when they die they fully expect those who have been relieved by them will testify their gratitude, by pointing out to their benefactors the best and *safest* road to heaven.

‡ The Deity.

§ Every year, victims sacrifice themselves in this manner to the Deity. At the last Trivatore feast (February 1808) three men threw themselves from the Car, and were crushed or trampled to death.

'Twas near this tow'ring holy place
  Long liv'd a virtu'ous aged pair;—
Pandarrums* of an ancient cast
  They gain'd their food by suppliant pray'r.

In calm they ran their simple course,
  To pomp and vice alike unknown;
No crime they knew to give remorse,
  Or raise the agonizing groan.

Thus while their daily food was giv'n
  By Charity's kind offer'd hand;
Each gave the orison to Heav'n
  And bow'd to Sheva's dread command.

But now had time all silver'd o'er
  Their hoary heads with fleecy snow;—
Deni'd to reach the neighb'ring door,
  Whence sweet repast was wont to flow,

Two lovely boys their gen'rous care
  And filial piety display'd;—
They sang† the well-known mournful pray'r
  In spotless innocence array'd.

Their pious love all Gramom‡ knew;
  Nor was the tribute yet deni'd
Which infant song from pity drew
  For aged virtue, Gramom's pride!

---

* A cast well known throughout the Peninsula of India—Some solely subsist on charity; others practise physic, &c. many of the inferior Deites are attended by them as Priests at the shrine.

† They beg for food by reciting and singing verses of a moral and religious nature in a mournful tone of voice—others, only beat on brazen instruments at the door, till supplied with food.

‡ The ancient, or Bramin name for Trivatore.

So miniſtering Angels, aid
  To wretched mortals ever lend;
And where affliction's hand is laid
  From bow'rs of bliſs they cheerful bend.

With the morn's nutritious gain
  One day return'd—their hands well fill'd;
To chaſe their doating parents pain
  Their hearts unſulli'd, joyful thrill'd.

Yet ne'er the tempting pure repaſt
  Could lure them from dread Sheva's claim;
Th' enjoin'd ablution of their caſt
  Firſt drew them from their ſire and dame.

Within a Mangoe's fruitful grove
  Aroſe a flowing limpid ſpring;—
The Tank to gain, both eager ſtrove
  Full ſwiftly on affection's wing,

For well they knew their parents dear
  To ſhare the morning's food, would wait;—
Alas! they little thought ſo near,
  Their darling children's hapleſs fate!

Pure innocence within each breaſt,
  No fear their infant minds yet knew!
One Brother waſh'd his ſimple veſt,
  The other ſported in his view.

Alas! the glaſſy deep profound
  Lur'd the fond victim to his doom!
In his wild gambols all around
  O'er Sawmy flow'd a watry tomb!

No tongue can tell Chariah's woe!—
  His brother's life in haſte to ſave
He plung'd, to avert the fatal blow;
  Alas! he ſhar'd his early grave!

Near the lone ſpot a Bramin's ſpouſe
 By time's enfeebling hand detain'd;
Saw and ſhriek'd, in hope to rouſe,
 Some pitying ear the grove contain'd.

But all in vain—no ſwift relief
 Obey'd her ſhrill heart-piercing yell!
Long time ere told the Matron's grief,—
 No other tongue, alas! could tell!—

At length her tott'ring ſteps convey'd
 To cots adjacent the ſad tale—
There, was affection's tribute paid
 In loud and agonizing wail.

The Tank was inſtant ſwept with care,
 And when the ſearch ſucceſsful prov'd,
In cloſe embrace the lovely pair
 Were lock'd—a proof how well they lov'd!

The muſe here draws the ſilent veil
 O'er the fond parents deep felt woe!
Alas! the pratt'ling cheerful hail
 Will ſooth no more, their griefs below.

Mute the pale lips they loud addreſs!*
 Still, cold, their hearts as Alpine ſnows!
For them no more the fond careſs,
 In Brimha's† bliſs their ſouls repoſe.

For wiſeſt end affliction's giv'n
 Some unſeen good, misfortunes bring
The ſuff'ring ſoul they point to heav'n
 Whence perfect bliſs alone can ſpring.

MADRAS, April 15, 1808.

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* Like the Iriſh, they moan over their deceaſed relatives and friends, and in a mournful, ſobbing, yet pleaſing tone they ſpeak to the corpſe as if ſtill living—The ſame cuſtom obtains among the Pariahs, with this difference—they drown their faculties and grief in arrack, leaving their friends to bury or burn the corpſe for them.

† The creative power of the Hindoo triad.

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

April 1808.

MADRAS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday evening the 3d instant, anchored in the roads the H. C. Packet *Georgiana*, Captain H. Leigh, from Portsmouth 16th November last.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. George Mickle, Mr. Minchen, and Mr. Henry Sergent.

On Monday evening the 4th instant, anchored in the Roads, the Honorable Company's ships Experiment, Captain Logan, and Tigris, Captain M'Dougall, from England the 15th of Sept. and the Cape of Good Hope, the 10th of January. On the 30th of Dec. the October fleet of Indiamen from Madras, arrived at the Cape, Sir John and Lady Theodosia Cradock and Passengers all well, and sailed from thence at the same time as the Experiment and Tigris, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Diadem, Captain Warren, bearing the flag of Admiral Sterling, who was proceeding to England.—The Sappho frigate, from England direct, having on board Sir Harford Jones, Ambassador to Persia, arrived at the Cape about the 8th January, and was left there by the Indiamen.

PASSENGERS PER EXPERIMENT.—For Madras, Mrs Briggs, Miss Weatherall, Mr. Briggs, surgeon, Mr. Bordman, assistant-surgeon, Messrs. Tornet, Charlesworth, Hanmer, Mansell, Poole, Macpherson, Smelt, Steward, and Ivie, cadets.—For Bengal, Mrs. and three Miss Rabans, Miss Clayton, Messieurs Hodgson, Hewitt, Terrel, and Hall, cadets.

PASSENGERS PER TIGRIS.—For Madras, Mrs. Fotheringham, Miss Robertson, Captain Fotheringham, Mr. Robinson, writer, Messrs. Ternan, Cozens, Boutte, Craster, Tweedre, M. Smyth, Fynoulher, Sharp, Slade, Hodges, Glass and Dale, cadets.—For Bengal, Mrs. Stubbs and Child, Mrs. Phillott, Messrs. Stubbs and Phillott, assistant-surgeons, and Mr. Bourdie, cadet.

The Salſette frigate touched at the Cape the 16th November, and left it again the 24th, Lord and Lady William Bentinck, and all Paſſengers well.

On Saturday morning the 18th inſt. arrived his Majeſty's Sloop Procris, Capt. Gordon, from Portſmouth the 19th of December, 1807.

The Procris touched at the Iſland of Madeira on the 29th of December, which had been taken poſſeſſion of by our Forces under Sir Samuel Hood and General Beresford.

The Portugueſe fleet having on board the Royal Family and Court of Portugal, touched there a few days before, and had ſailed for the Brazils, with 9 ſail of their Line, convoyed by Sir Sydney Smith and the Britiſh ſquadron under his command.

Captain Gordon touched at the Cape which he left on the 27th of February—the only article of intelligence from thence is the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip Sceptre, Captain Bingham, with two valuable Daniſh Prizes.

We have the pleaſure to announce the ſafe arrival of the Indus in England, on the 16th of November.

His Majeſty was in good health, and the people unanimous in applauding the ſpirited conduct of Adminiſtration.

A force of ſeveral ſail of the Line and Tranſports with 12 or 16,000 Troops, were on the point of ſailing from Portſmouth, under the Command of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton and General Spencer. Their deſtination unknown.

War had taken place between England and Ruſſia; The Ruſſian Fleet was in the Tagus, but blocked up there by the Engliſh.

Bonaparte's army was entering Portugal.

The Emperor of Ruſſia had laid an Embargo on all Swediſh ſhips, in conſequence of the refuſal of the Swedes to join againſt the Engliſh.

Turkey was to be divided. France was to have Egypt and Conſtantinople, and the French Army was on its march to take poſſeſſion of theſe places.

Sicily was evacuated by our troops.

Madeira was taken poſſeſſion of by Sir Samuel Hood and General Beresford, 19th December.

His Majeſty had iſſued a Declaration to proſecute the conteſt with vigour, and had no doubt, under divine providence, that ſucceſs would ultimately crown the efforts of himſelf and People;

to the restoration of Peace such as should be compatible with the safety of the Empire.

Affairs with America remain as per last advices.

Seventeen thousand pounds is the sum given by Marquis WELLESLEY for Apsley-House, Hydepark-corner. The Marquis proposes to spend 6000l. more upon the premises.

Mr. HOSEASON, lately arrived from Madras, has purchased the late Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON's house in Harley-street, with the elegant furniture, for nine thousand pounds.

The following Company's ships, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Ardent, have arrived at Portsmouth from Bengal. — The Ocean, the Lord Eldon, the Lord Keith, and the Fortune, country ship, with several transports and whalers. The Jefferson whaler, parted off the Western Isles, for Milford. The Ardent left the Cape on the 1st of August, and St. Helena the 2d of September.

The Russian Feet blocked up in the Tagus consists of 7 sail of the line and two frigates.

It is said Sir Samuel Hood is to succeed Lord Gambier at the Admiralty.

It is reported that a misunderstanding has broken out between Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander, and that a direct insult has been offered to the latter in the choice of a French Ambassador to be the Foreign Representative of that Country at Petersburgh.

Austria and Russia had offered their joint mediation, but we do not see how their proposal could have any weight in the present state of the Continent—There is no power qualified for the character of a Mediator—there is no power sufficiently independent to be impartial.

Private letters state that Governor Patton was not suspended by the Court of Directors, as stated on the authority of former English Papers. He is still Governor of St. Helena; illness was the sole cause of his leaving it, and he expected shortly to return there with re-established health.

The report from Paris is, that Mr. Armstrong, the American Minister, presented a Memorial to Bonaparte, in consequence of the peremptory demand which had been made as to the part which the Americans would take, in which he completely satisfied Bonaparte of the friendly dispositions of his Government.

The squadron under Admiral Otway is supposed to be stationed at St. Helen's under the idea that the Russian squadron may escape from the Tagus. This supposition has been strengthened by the circumstance of none of the ships that compose Admiral Otway's

squdron being able in their present state to go to sea for more than a week.

The greatest activity prevails in all the departments of the Admiralty. Orders have been issued that all ships, as they arrive in port, shall be fitted for sea with the utmost dispatch.

In consequence of the dispathes brought by the Messenger that arrived the 7th December from Russia, orders have been issued to all our ships of war, and privateers, to seize and detain all Russian vessels, and forbidding all British ships from clearing out for any Russian port,

The decrees of Bonaparte against the commerce of this country, are to be enforced with the utmost possible rigour in all the ports of Spain. This account has been brought to Plymouth by a vessel which lately arrived from St. Angeru, at which port an order had been published, prohibiting the exportation of wool to any part of the British empire,—As this may be considered the staple commodity of Spain, it is probable that the pressure of this prohibition will be most severely felt throughout every part of that kingdom, more especially, as it is said, there is not in Spain and Portugal a sufficient quantity of grain for six months consumption.

The report is afloat in Military circles, that Sir David Baird is about to be again actively employed.

According to a letter from Lomberg, 40,000 Russians are on their march to the frontiers of Moldavia—and an article from Frankfort states, that the Russians continue, during the negociations, to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia—that the Austrians on the frontiers are also in motion—and that the Ottoman Empire is environed by an imposing force.

The accounts of several meetings have been held to draw up Petitions for Peace are said to be unfounded, and the Officers of one of the Towns have thought proper to contradict it by a public Advertisement.

We copy the following from an Evening Papers—"It is said that Sir Robert Wilson, in the disguise of a Cossack Chief, was present on one of the occasions when the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and Bonaparte, dined together, and that he also was present, in the same disguise, at some of the other meetings."

On the 9th Dec. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Officers were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Capt. Hutton, Lord Nelson, Madras and Bengal; Capt. Franklin, Nothumberland, Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of Letters received from the Right Honorable Lord Hawksbury, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the following Copies of London Gazettes.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Hawksbury, dated 4th November 1807.

Information having been received that France has taken forcible possession of certain Territories and Ports in Italy, and in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, and has subverted their ancient Governments and erected in the room thereof new Governments which, under her influence, are aiding in the execution of her hostile designs against the Property, Commerce, and Navigation of his Majesty's subjects, his Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque and Commissions of Privateers to be granted against the ships Goods and Inhabitants of the Territories and Ports of Tuscany, the kingdom of Naples, the Port and Territory of Ragusa, and those of the Islands lately composing the Republic of the Seven Islands, and all other Ports and Places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas which are occupied by the Arms of France, or her Allies—I am therefore to signify to you the King's Commands that you instantly cause the same to be made as public as possible in the Presidency under your government in order that his Majesty's Subjects may do their utmost in their several Stations to make Captures of the ships belonging to the Ports and places before mentioned. (Signed) HAWKSBURY.

To Sir George Barlow, Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Hawksbury, dated 5th November 1807.

Advice having been received of an actual Declaration of War by the Court of Denmark against Great Britain, I am to signify to you, the King's Command that you instantly cause the same to be made as public as possible in the Presidency under your Government in order that his Majesty's Subjects may do their utmost, in their several Stations, to make Captures of the ships belonging to Denmark and to destroy its Commerce; for which purpose his Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque and Commissions of Privateers to be granted in the usual manner. (Signed) HAWKESBURY.

To Sir George Barlow, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Hawksbury, dated 23d November 1807.

I enclose to you herewith a Gazette containing his Majesty's Order in Council dated St. James's the 11th day of November instant and also a Copy of Instructions issued in pursuance of the said Order bearing date the 18th day of November Instant and I am to signify to you his Majesty's Commands that you do give the fullest attention to the Execution of the same and make the same public within the Precincts of your Command. (Signed) HAWKSBURY,

To Sir George H. Barlow, Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedent system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources were, some time since, issued by the Government of France, by which "the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade" thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions:

And whereas by the same orders, "all trading in English merchandize is prohibited, and every article of merchandize belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture, is declared lawful prizes:"

And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her controul, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:

And whereas his Majesty's order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall those orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation, but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased rigour:

And whereas his Majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that Maritime Power which the exertions and valour of his people have, under the blessing of Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his Majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such States as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of France and her Allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe, for which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British Flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter-mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's Naval Forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner:—And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as prize to the captors.

But although his Majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his Majesty being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, for the present, such trade with his Majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his Majesty's dominions, or of his allies, in the manner hereinafter-mentioned.

His Majeſty is therefore pleaſed further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to ſubject to capture or condemnation any veſſel, belonging to any country not declared by this order to be ſubjected to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtate of blockade, which ſhall have cleared out with ſuch cargo from ſome port or place of the country to which ſhe belongs, either in Europe or America, or from ſome free port in his Majeſty's colonies, under circumſtances in which ſuch trade from ſuch free port is permitted, direct to ſome port or place in the colonies of his Majeſty's enemies, or from thoſe colonies direct to the country to which ſuch veſſel belongs, or to ſome free port in his Majeſty's colonies, in ſuch caſes, and with ſuch articles, as it may be lawful to import into ſuch free port;—Nor to any veſſel, or the cargo of any veſſel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majeſty, which ſhall have cleared out from ſome port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, under ſuch regulations as his Majeſty may think fit to preſcribe, or from any port belonging to his Majeſty's allies, and ſhall be proceeding direct to the port ſpecified in her clearance; nor to any veſſel, or the cargo of any veſſel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majeſty, which ſhall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is cleared by this order to be ſubject to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtate of blockade, deſtined to ſome place or port in Europe belonging to his Majeſty, and which ſhall be on her voyage direct thereto; but theſe exceptions are not to be underſtood as exempting from capture or confiſcation any veſſel or goods which ſhall be liable thereto in reſpect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his Majeſty's ſquadrons or ſhips of war, or for being enemies property, or for any other cauſe than the contravention of this preſent order.

And the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers, and other veſſels acting under his Majeſty's Commiſſion, ſhall be, and are hereby inſtructed to warn every veſſel which ſhall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and ſhall be deſtined to any port of France, or of her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majeſty, or to any port or place from which the Britiſh Flag as aforeſaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his Majeſty's enemies, and which ſhall not have cleared out as is herein before allowed, to diſcontinue her voyage and to proceed to ſome port or place in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any veſſel which after having been ſo warned, or after a reaſonable time ſhall have been afforded for the arrival or information of this his Majeſty's order at any port or place from which ſhe ſailed, or which, after having notice of this order, ſhall be found in the proſecution of any voyage, contrary to the reſtrictions contained in this order, ſhall be captured, and, together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquieſced in the orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his Majeſty's dominions; and the merchants of thoſe countries have given countenance and effect to thoſe prohibitions, by accepting from perſons ſtiling themſelves commercial agents of the enemy, reſident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "Certificates of Origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of ſhipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his Majeſty's dominions, or to that effect.

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and ſubmitted to by ſuch merchants, as part of the new ſyſtem of warfare directed againſt the trade of this kingdom, and as the moſt effectual inſtrument of accompliſhing the ſame, and it is therefore eſſentially neceſſary to reſiſt it.

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his Majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document refering to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries cannot by law be imported into this country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in Council specially authorizing the same:

His Majesty taking into consideration the order of this day's date, respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance, or at amity with his Majesty, may be permited to import into this country articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his Majesty:

His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, or merchandizes, specified and included in the Schedule of an Act, passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal the Duties of Customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof," may be imported from any port or place belonging to any State not at amity with his Majesty, in ships belonging to any State at amity with his Majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, in ships navigated according to law, and with respect to such of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of an Act, passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last mentioned Act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported into this country, it is ordered that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his Majesty.

And his Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any Port of the United Kingdom, or at the Port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid Order, or in consequance of receiving information in any other manner, of the said order subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination,

(if not unlawful before the iſſuing of the ſaid Order,) or to any port at amity with his Majeſty, upon receiving a certificate from the Collector or Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at the port at which they ſhall ſo enter, (which certificate the ſaid Collectors and Comptrollers of the Cuſtoms are hereby authoriſed and required to give,) ſetting forth that ſuch veſſels came into ſuch port in conſequence of being ſo warned, or of receiving ſuch information as aforeſaid; and that they were permitted to ſail from ſuch port under the regulations which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to eſtabliſh in reſpect to ſuch veſſels. But in caſe any veſſel ſo arriving ſhall prefer to import her cargo, then ſuch veſſel ſhall be allowed to enter and import the ſame, upon ſuch terms and conditions as the ſaid cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in caſe the ſaid veſſel had ſailed after having received notice of the ſaid Order, and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordered, that all veſſels which ſhall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity and obedience to the ſaid order, ſhall be allowed, in reſpect to all articles which may be on board the ſame, except ſugar, coffee, wine, brandy, ſnuff, and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be ſpecified in ſuch clearance; and, with reſpect to the laſt mentioned articles, to export the ſame to ſuch ports, and under ſuch conditions and regulations only, as his Majeſty, by any licence to be granted for that purpoſe, may direct.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, Preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas the ſale of ſhips by a Belligerent to a Neutral is conſidered by France to be illegal:

And whereas a great part of the ſhipping of France and her allies has been protected from capture during the preſent hoſtilities by transfers, or pretended transfers, to neutrals:

And whereas it is fully juſtifiable to adopt the ſame rule, in this reſpect, towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this country:

His Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in future the ſale to a neutral of any veſſel belonging to his Majeſty's enemies, ſhall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property nor to alter the character of ſuch veſſel: And all veſſels now belonging, or which ſhall hereafter belong to any enemy of his Majeſty, notwithſtanding any ſale, or pretended ſale to a neutral, after a reaſonable time ſhall have elapſed for receiving information of this his Majeſty's order at the place where ſuch ſale, or pretended ſale, was effected, ſhall be captured and brought in, and ſhall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners af his Majeſty's Treaſury, his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

COPY.

G. R.

Instructions to the Commanders of His MAJESTY'S *Ships of War and Privateers, and to the Judges of His* MAJESTY'S *High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of His* MAJESTY'S *Courts of Vice-Admiralty, for carrying into Execution His* MAJESTY'S *Order in Council, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807. Given at our Court at St. James's the 18th day of November 1807, in the 48th Year of our Reign.*

Whereas by Our Order in Council of the 11th of *November* instant, it is recited and ordered as follow: to wit:

[Here is inserted the General Order, beginning "Whereas by Our Order in Council," and ending, "any such Document was put on Board," according to the Tenor of the same, as printed in the inclosed Gazette.]

Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, That the Commanders of Our Ships of War and Privateers do act in due conformity to, and Execution of, Our aforesaid Order in Council: and we do further order and declare, that nothing in the said Order shall extend, or be construed to extend to prevent any Vessel not belonging to a Country declared to be under the Restrictions of blockade as aforesaid, from carrying from any Port or Place of the Country to which such Vessel belongs, any Articles of Manufacture or Produce whatever, not being Enemies Property, to any Port or Place in this Kingdom.

And We do further direct, that all Articles of British Manufacture, upon due Proof thereof, (not being Naval or Military Stores) shall be restored by Our Courts of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, on whatever voyage they may have been captured; to whomsoever the same shall appear to belong:——And We do further direct, with respect to vessels subject only to be warned, that any Vessel which shall belong to any Country not declared by the said Order to be under the Restrictions of Blockade, and which shall be proceeding on her Voyage direct to some Port or Place of the Country to which such Vessel belongs, shall be permitted to proceed on her said Voyage; and any Vessel bound to any Port in *America*, or the *West Indies*, to which Port or Place such Vessel does not belong, and which is not near to *America* or the *West Indies*, shall be permitted, at the Choice of the Master of such Vessel, to proceed either to *Halifax* or to One of Our Free Ports in the *West Indies* at the Option of such Master:—Which choice of the Master, and the Port chosen by and assigned to him, shall be written on One or more of the Principal Ship's Papers. And any Vessel subject to Warning, met beyond the Equator, shall, in like manner, be permitted to proceed, at the Choice of the Master of such Vessel, either to St. *Helena*, the *Cape* of *Good Hope*, or the island of *Ceylon*:——And any such Vessel which shall be bound to any Port or Place in *Europe*, shall be permitted, at the Choice of the Master of such Vessel, to proceed either to *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, or to any Port in this Kingdom, at the option of such Master; which request of the Master as well as the Port chosen by and assigned to him, shall be, in like manner, written upon One or more of the principal Ship's Papers.——And We do further direct, That nothing in the above Order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or vacate the additional Instructions of the 4th day of *February* last directing the Neutral Vessels laden with Cargoes consisting of the Articles therein enumerated, coming

for Importation to any Port of Our United Kingdom (provided they are not coming from any Port in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous Blockade,) ſhall not be interrupted. Counterſigned.

HAWKESBURY.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Hawkſbury, dated 2d December, 1807.

I herewith tranſmit to you the Royal Gazette containing Six Orders iſſued by his Majeſty in Council on the 25th of November, explanatory of the former Orders in Council of November which were tranſmitted to you in my letter dated the 23d of the ſame month and I am to deſire that you will cauſe the ſame to be made public and to be duly carried into execution within your Government as far as the ſame may be applicable thereto.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

To Sir G. H Barlow, Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November, 1807, Preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas it has been repreſented that it would be expedient to fix certain Periods at which it ſhall be deemed that a reaſonable time ſhall have elapſed for receiving information, at different Places, of his Majeſty's Order in Council of the Eleventh of November inſtant, reſpecting the Trade with his Majeſty's Enemies, and in their Produce and Manufactures; his Majeſty taking the ſame into conſideration, and being deſirous to obviate any difficulties that may ariſe in reſpect thereto, and alſo to allow ample Time for the ſaid Order being known to all perſons who may be affected thereby, is pleaſed, by and with the Advice of his Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that Information of the ſaid Order of the Eleventh of November inſtant ſhall be taken and held to have been received in the Places herein after-mentioned, at the Periods reſpectively aſſigned o them;

Ports and Places within the Baltic—December 21, 1807.

Other Ports and Places to the Northward of Amſterdam—December 11, 1807.

From Amſterdam to Uſhant—December 4, 1807.

From Uſhant to Cape Finiſterre—December 8, 1807:

From Cape Finiſterre to Gibraltar, incluſive—December 13, 1807.

Madeira—December 13, 1807.

Ports and places within the Streights of Gibraltar, to Sicily and Malta, and the Weſt Coaſt of Italy, incluſive—January 1, 1808.

All other ports and places in the Mediterranean beyond Sicily and Malta—January 20, 1808.

Ports and places beyond the Dardanelles—February 1, 1808.

Any part of the North and Weſtern Coaſt of Africa, or the Iſlands adjacent, except Madeira—January 11, 1808.

The United States, and Britiſh Poſſeſſions in North America and the Weſt Indies—January 20, 1808:

Cape of Good Hope, and Eaſt Coaſt of South America—March 1, 1808.

India—May 1, 1808.

China, and the Coaſt of South America—June 1, 1808.

And every Veſſel ſailing on or after thoſe days, from thoſe Places reſpectively, ſhall be deemed and taken to have received Notice of the aforeſaid order: And it s further ordered, that if any Veſſel ſhall ſail within Twenty days after the Peri-

ods above aſſigned reſpectively, from any of the ſaid Places, in Contravention of the ſaid order of the Eleventh of November inſtant, and ſhall be detained as Prize on account thereof, or ſhall arrive at any Port in this Kingdom, deſtined to ſome Port or Place within the Reſtriction of the ſaid order, and proof ſhall be made to the Satisfaction of the Court of Admiralty in which ſuch Veſſel ſhall be proceeded againſt, in caſe the ſame ſhall be brought in as a prize, that the loading of the ſaid Veſſel had commenced before the ſaid Periods, and before Information of the ſaid Order had actually been received at the Port of Shipment, the ſaid Veſſel, together with the Goods ſo laden, ſhall be reſtored to the Owner or Owners thereof, and ſhall be permitted to proceed on her Voyage in ſuch Manner as if ſuch Veſſel had ſailed before the Day ſo ſpecified as aforeſaid: And it is further ordered, that no Proof ſhall be admitted, or be gone into, for the Purpoſe of ſhewing that Information of the ſaid order of the Eleventh of November inſtant had not been received at the ſaid Places reſpectively, at the ſeveral Periods before aſſigned:—And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary Meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the *Queen's Palace*, the 25th of *November* 1807, Preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council,

Whereas His Majeſty, by his Order in Council, dated Eleventh November inſtant, reſpecting the Trade to be carried on with his Majeſty's Enemies, was pleaſed to exempt from the Reſtrictions of the ſaid order, all Veſſels which ſhall have cleared out from any Port or Place in this Kingdom, under ſuch Regulations as His Majeſty may think fit to preſcribe, and ſhall be proceeding direct to the Ports ſpecified in the reſpective Clearances: His Majeſty, taking into Conſideration the Expediency of making ſuch Regulations, is pleaſed, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all veſſels belonging to Countries not at War with His Majeſty, ſhall be permitted to lade in any Port of the United Kingdom any Goods being the Produce or Manufacture of His Majeſty's Dominions, or Eaſt India Goods, or Prize Goods, (all ſuch Goods having been lawfully imported) and to clear out with, and freely to Convey the ſame to any Port or Place in any Colony in the Weſt Indies, or America, belonging to His Majeſty's Enemies, ſuch Port or Place not being in a State of actual Blockade, ſubject to the Payment of ſuch Duties as may at the Time when any ſuch veſſels may be cleared out, be due by Law on the Exportation of any ſuch Goods, in reſpect of the ſame being deſtined to the Ports of the Colonies belonging to his Majeſty's Enemies: and likewiſe to lade, clear out with, and convey as aforeſaid, any Articles of Foreign Produce or Manufacture which ſhall have been lawfully imported into this Kingdom, provided His Majeſty's Licence ſhall have been previouſly obtained for ſo conveying ſuch Foreign Produce or Manufactures:

And it is further ordered, that any veſſel belonging as aforeſaid ſhall be permitted to lade in any port at the United Kingdom any goods, not being Naval or Military Stores, which ſhall be of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Kingdom, or which ſhall have been lawfully imported, (ſave and except foreign ſugar, coffee, wine, brandy, ſnuff, and cotton,) and to clear out with, and freely to convey the ſame to any port, to be ſpecified in the clearance, not being in a ſtate of actual blockade, although the ſame ſhall be under the reſtrictions of the ſaid orders and likewiſe

to lade, clear out, and convey foreign ſugar, coffee, wine, brandy, ſnuff, and cotton, which ſhall have been lawfully imported, provided his Majeſty's licence ſhall have been previouſly obtained for the exportation and conveyance thereof: and it is hereby further ordered, that no veſſel ſhall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this Kingdom to any port or place of any country ſubjected to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, with any goods which ſhall have been laden (after notice of this order) on board the veſſel which ſhall have imported the ſame into this Kingdom, without having firſt duly entered and landed the ſame in ſome port or place in this Kingdom; and that no veſſel ſhall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom to any port or place, whatever, with any goods the produce or manufacture of any country ſubjected to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, which ſhall have been laden after notice as aforeſaid on board the veſſel importing the ſame; without having ſo duly entered and landed the ſame: or any goods whatever which ſhall have been laden after ſuch notice in the veſſel importing the ſame, in any port or place of any country ſubjected to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, without having ſo duly entered and landed the ſame in ſome port or place in this kingdom, except the cargo ſhall conſiſt wholly of flour, meal, grain, or any article or articles the produce of the ſoil of ſome country which is not ſubjected to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, except cotton, and which ſhall have been imported in an unmanufactured ſtate direct from ſuch country into this kingdom, in a veſſel belonging to the country from which ſuch goods have been brought, and in which the ſame were grown and produced.

And it is further ordered, that any veſſel belonging to any country not at war with his Majeſty, may clear out from Guernſey, Jerſey, or Man, to any port or place under the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, which ſhall be ſpecified in the clearance, not being in a ſtate of actual blockade, with ſuch articles only, not being naval or military ſtores, as ſhall have been legally imported into ſuch Iſlands reſpectively, from any port or place in this kingdom direct; and with reſpect to all ſuch articles as may have been imported into the ſaid iſlands reſpectively, from any port or place under the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, it ſhall not be permitted to any veſſel to clear out with the ſame from any of the ſaid iſlands, except to ſome port or place in this kingdom:—and the right honorable, the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty and Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain. W. FAWKENER.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November 1807, preſent the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas his Majeſty, by his order in Council dated the eleventh of November inſtant, reſpecting the trade to be carried on with his Majeſty's enemies, was pleaſed to exempt from the reſtrictions of the ſaid order all veſſels belonging to any country not at war with his Majeſty, together with their cargo, which ſhall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared in the ſaid order to be ſubject to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtate of blockade, direct to ſome port or place in Europe belonging to his Majeſty, and alſo all veſſels which ſhall be cleared out from Gibraltar or Malta under ſuch regulations as his Majeſty may think fit to preſcribe, and which ſhall be proceeding direct to the ports ſpecified in their reſpective clearances:

And whereas it is expedient to encourage the Trade from Gibraltar and Malta to Countries under the Reſtrictions of the ſaid order, ſubject to Regulations to be

made in respect thereto; His Majesty is therefore pleased to prescribe the following regulations in Regard to such trade, accordingly, and by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all sorts of flour and meal, and all sorts of grain, Tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured State, being the growth and produce of any country being subjected by the said order to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, except Cotton, and Naval and Military Stores, which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta direct from the country where the same were grown and produced, shall, without any Licence, be permitted to be cleared out to any Port or Place not being in a state of actual blockade, without the same being compelled to be landed: But neither the said article of Cotton, however imported, nor any article which is not the growth, Produce, or Manufacture of this Kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British Ship, or from the Kingdom direct, (except Fish,) and which shall have been laden at the Port of original shipment after the period directed by an order of this date to be taken as the time at which notice of the said order of the eleventh of November shall be considered as having been received at such Port of shipment, shall be permitted to be exported from Gibraltar or Malta, except to some port or place in this Kingdom; and all other articles of the growth, produce, and Manufacture of this Kingdom, or which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British Ship, or from some port or place in this Kingdom, together with the article of Fish, however imported, may be exported to any ports or places in the Mediterranean or Portugal, under such Licence only as is hereafter directed to be granted by the Governor of Gibraltar and Malta respectively:

And it is hereby further order, that Licences be granted by the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or other Persons having the Chief Civil command at Gibraltar or at Malta respectively, but in His Majesty's name, to such person or persons as the said Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or Persons having the Chief Civil command shall thnik fit, allowing such person or persons to export from Gibraltar direct, to any port in the Mediterranean, or to any port of Portugal, or to any port of Spain without the Mediterranean, not further north than Cape Finnisterre, and from Malta direst to any port being within the Mediterranean, with any articles of the produce or manufacture of His Majesty's Dominions, and any articles which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta from this Kingdom, to whomsoever such articles shall appear to belong, (not being Naval or Military Stores) in any vessel belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty, or in any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed, belonging to the country to which such vessel shall be cleared out and going, and also to import in any such vessel or vessels as aforesaid, from any port within the Mediterranean, to Gibraltar or Malta; or from any port in Portugal or Spain aforesaid, to Gibraltar; such port and such destination respectively to be specified in such licence, any articles of merchandize whatsoever, and to whomsoever the same may appear to belong; such articles to be specified in the Bill of Lading of such vessel, subject however to such further regulations and restrictions with respect to all or any of the said articles so to be imported, or exported as may be inserted in the said licences by the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or other persons having the Chief Civil Command at Gibraltar, or Malta, for the time being, respectively, as to them shall, from time to time seem fit and expedient.

And it is further ordered, that in every such licence shall be inserted the names and residence of the person or persons to whom it shall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and description of

the vessel, and of the master thereof, the port to which the vessel shall be allowed to go, which shall be some port not under actual Blockade; and that no licence so to be granted shall continue in force in for longer than two months from its date, nor for more than one voyage, nor any such licence be granted, or acknowledged to be valid, if granted to permit the clearance of any vessel, to any port which shall be actually blockaded by any Naval force of his Majesty or of his allies:

And it is further ordered, that the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers, and all others whom it may concern, shall suffer every such Vessel sailing conformably to the permission given by this Order, or having any Licence as aforesaid, to pass and repass, direct between Gibraltar, or Malta, and such Port as shall be specified in the Licence, in such manner, and under such Terms, Regulations, and restrictions as shall be expressed therein:

And it is further ordered, that, in case any Vessel, so sailing as aforesaid for which any such Licence as aforesaid shall have been granted, and which shall be proceeding direct upon her said voyage, shall be detained and brought in for legal Adjudication, such vessel, with her cargo, shall be forthwith released by the Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations and restrictions of the said Licence; the proof of such conformity to lie upon the person or persons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or using such Licence, or claiming the benefit thereof;

And it is hereby further ordered, that no Vessel belonging to any State on the Coast of Barbary shall be prevented from sailing with any Articles of the growth or produce of such State, from any Port or Place in such State, to any Port or Place not being actually blockaded by some Naval Force belonging to His Majesty, or his Allies, without being obliged to touch at Gibraltar, or Malta;

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His order in Council of the eleventh of November instant was pleased to order and declare, that all Trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the countries and colonies mentioned in the said Order, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted;) His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that nothing in the said order contained shall extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies laden on board British ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such order had not been made:—And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice Admiralty are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November 1807, Present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, taking into consideration the circumstances under which Prussia and Lubeck have been compelled to shut their Ports against British ships and goods, is pleased, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all Ships and goods belonging to Prussia which may have been seized subsequent to His Majesty's Order of the Nineteenth of November, One thousand eight hundred and six, and are now detained in the Ports of this Kingdom, or elsewhere, and all ships and Goods belonging to Inhabitants of Lubeck which are so detained, shall be restored upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice Admiralty, in which they have been or may be proceeded against, to belong to subjects and Inhabitants of Prussia or Lubeck, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that such ships and Goods shall be permitted to proceed to any Neutral Port, or to the Port to which they respectively belong: And it is further ordered, that the ships and Goods belonging to Prussia or Lubeck shall not, until further Orders, be liable to detention, provided such ships and Goods shall be trading to or from any Port of this kingdom, or between neutral Port and neutral Port, or from any Port of his Majesty's Allies and proceeding direct to the Port specified in their respective Clearances.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th November, 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty taking into consideration the circumstances under which Portugal has been compelled to shut her Ports against the ships and Goods of his Majesty's Subjects, is pleased, by and with the Advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and Goods belonging to Portugal, which have been, and are now detained in the Ports of this Kingdom, or elsewhere, shall be restored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty, or by the Court of Vice Admiralty, in which proceedings may have been, or shall be commenced, to belong to Subjects and Inhabitants of Portugl, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that the said ships and Goods shall be permitted to proceed to any Neutral Port, or to Portugal: And it is further ordered, that the ships and Goods belonging to Portugal shall not until further Orders, be liable to detention; provided such ships and Goods shall be trading to or from any Port of this Kingdom, or to and from Gibraltar, or Malta, and proceeding direct to the Ports specified in their Clearance, or between Neutral Port and Neutral Port, or between Portugal and the Ports of her own Colonies, or from any Port of his Majesty's Allies, and proceeding direct to the Ports specified in their respective Clearances; provided such Ports shall not be at the Time in a State of actual Blockade: And it is further ordered, that the ships of Portugal shall not be considered as entitled, and any Treaty between his Majesty and Portugal, to protect any Goods laden therein which may be otherwise subject to confiscation.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Ad-

miralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Extract of a letter from the Right Honorable Lord Hawkesbury, dated 12th December 1807.

I transmit to you herewith by the King's Command the Copy of an Order issued by His Majesty in Council, bearing date the 11th instant for preventing British vessels clearing out for any of the Ports of Russia until further order and for laying a general embargo or stop upon all Russian Ships which may now be within, or may hereafter come into any of the Ports, Harbours, or roads within any part of His Majesty's Dominions and also authorising the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of war and Privateers to detain and bring into Port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or bearing the Flag of the Emperor of Russia and I am to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you do cause the said order to be duly carried into execution, as far as the same may apply to the Presidency under your Government.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

To Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B, &c. &c. &c.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 9th of December 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty by and with the Advice of His Privy Council that no ships or vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out, for any of the Ports within the Dominions of the Emperor of Russia until further order; and His Majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the Emperor of Russia now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the Ports, Harbours or Roads within any part of His Majesty's Dominions together with all persons and Effects on board all such ships and vessels and that the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of war and Privateers do detain and bring into Port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the Emperor of Russia or bearing the Flag of the Emperor of Russia; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the Cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or Embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of war and Privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into Port every such ship and vessel accordingly—and His Majesty is further pleased to order that the Right Honorable Viscount Castlereagh one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state do receive His Majesty's pleasure for sending instructions to the Governors, Lieutenant Governors or Commanders in Chief, or Persons acting as such for the time being of all His Majesty's Forts and Settlements, Colonies, Island and Plantations for carrying His Majesty's order hereby signified into due execution.

(Signed) FAWKENER.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST GEORGE, *April* 18, 1808. G. BUCHAN, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

SURRENDER OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

We are happy to ſtate to our Readers a report of the Surrender of the Ruſſian Fleet, of 8 or 9 ſhips, in the Mediterranean to an Engliſh Squadron, under the Command of Lord Collingwood, without oppoſition—this pleaſing intelligence was received at the preſidency on Sunday the 24th Inſtant, from Bombay via Buſſorah.

It is alſo ſtated, that the Dardanelles was blockaded by one of our Squadrons, and that the alliance between France and Ruſſia had occaſioned a conſiderable degree of alarm at Conſtantinople.

His Majeſty's ſhip Sapphire, having on board Sir Harfurd Jones, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Court of Perſia, was at Calicut on the 19th Inſt. This Frigate was at the Cape when the Tigris and Experiment left that place, on the 10th January.

The Daniſh ſhip Sophia, prize to His Majeſty's Ships Ruſſell and Victor, anchored in the Roads no the 24th Inſt.—She is a very rich veſſels, having a Cargo of Piece Goods and Copper from the Iſle of France, and a large quantity of ſpecie on board in Dollars, amounting it is ſaid to 60 or 80,000.

MADRAS SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

On Monday the 18th inſt. the quarterly Seſſions of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery, commenced at the Court Houſe, St. George.

Thomas Baxter, a private ſoldier in the Madras European Regiment, charged with the murder of Edward Cornwell, late of the ſame Regiment, was found Guilty of Manſlaughter, and ſentenced to pay a fine of One Rupee, and to be impriſoned ſix months.

Larchoomy, found guilty of feloneouſly ſtealing a quantity of Jewels, was Sentenced to 2 years impriſonment.

Anthony Conſtance, found guilty of ſtealing ſeveral Bank Notes, and Money, the property of the Honorable Company, was ſentenced to be tranſported to the Eaſtern Coaſt of New South Wales, or Iſlands adjacent thereto, for the term of ſeven years.

William Rice, found guilty of the wilful murder of Serjeants Wright and Walters, of his Majeſty's 69th Regiment, at Trichinopoly, received ſentence of death, and was executed on Saturday morning.

Donald Macarty and Thomas Clark, of his Majeſty's 80th Regiment found guilty of the murder of a Native at Seringapatam had ſentence of Death paſſed on them the laſt day of the Seſſion, and were executed on Saturday morning.

SERINGAPATAM THEATRICALS.

The Gentlemen who have ſo repeatedly come forward for our amuſement here, again favoured us on the 15th ult. with the performance of the Farce of "The Devil to pay" and a Pantomime called "Humanity rewarded."

The following is the outline of the Fable:

A Magician wandering through a Foreſt, becomes entangled in its mazes, his ſtrength failing him, he is unable to exert his myſtick power; exhauſted he faints and falls to the ground.

A Sailor ſuppoſed to have returned from a cauize diſcovers the Magician whom he recovers, having obtained ſome water from a neighbouring Cottage (which in his diſtreſs the magician had overlooked.) The Magician returns thanks, the Sailor regrets them, and gives him to underſtand that he only acted the part humanity had dictated.

The Magician pleaſed with his diſintereſtedneſs, by his power transforms him to Harlequin, and delivers him a Wand extracted from the bowels of the earth.

After various eſcapes, leaps, &c. in his interviews with Columbine, he is impriſoned, having loſt his Wand, which is reſtored to him by the Magician; a reconcilation takes place, and Pantaloon, the father of Columbine, conſents to their union.

The Characters were all ably ſupported. Harlequin was admirably perſonated, and made ſome moſt ſurpriſing leaps. Columbine was equally good, and moſt elegantly attired, and Pantaloon appeared quite at home in the character. The Scenery too was very ſuperior; and as this is the firſt attempt at a Pantomime, on this ſide of India, the Gentlemen are certainly entitled to very high encomium, as it was ſcarcely inferior to a performance of this kind in England.

CEYLON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

APRIL 4, 1808.

We have this moment received an authentic account of a very ſevere and well conteſted action fought on the 10th ultimo, between His Majeſty's ſhip *Terpſichore*, Captain W. A. Montagu, and a large French frigate, ſuppoſed from her appearance, to be the *Cannonier*.

We are ſorry to add that the reſult has not proved ſo fortunate as might have been expected from the gallantry and perſevering

exertions displayed by Captain Montagu, and his brave Officers and ship's Company, the enemy, after her fire had been almost wholly silenced, having made off and owing to her general superiority in sailing and to the severe damage sustained by the *Terpsichore* in her rigging, unfortunately escaped, after a most anxious and active chace of five successive days.

The following are the particulars of this gallant action.

Captain Montague left Point de Galle on the 11th of March for Madras, and on the 16th off the Basses, fell in with a large French Frigate, which from her appearance, having fourteen Ports on a side, was supposed to be the *Cannonier*, and by disguising the *Terpsichore*, was fortunate enough to bring the enemy to action at 7 P. M. when after lying six and fifty minutes close alongside, and at the very moment that Captain Montagu imagined his exertions had been crowned by the most complete success, the enemy's fire having for the last 20 minutes considerably slackened and at times wholly ceased. He experienced the mortification of seeing her make sail—he endeavoured immediately to follow, but found that the enemy's fire which had been principally directed at the Masts and Rigging, had nearly reduced the *Terpsichore* to a perfect wreck; her fore and mainstays, topmast stays, and many of her Lower and Topmast shrouds, her Braces, Bowlines, Tacks and Sheets, without a single exception, were each cut in several places—the Leach rope of the main and main-topsail cut and the sails split across, besides many others for a time rendered useless.—The enemy perceiving the ungovernable state of his Majesty's ship, bore across her Bows, the Wind blowing fresh from the N. E. —The *Terpsichore* immediately wore and endeavoured to close, which was carefully avoided—at 9 she had every thing set in chace, the enemy continuing under all sail before the wind and keeping up an occasional fire from her stern chasers till out of Gun-shot which she effected by 10 P. M.—The next morning, finding she had not gained much on them; Captain Montagu continued after her in hopes some fortunate event might again enable him to get alongside. She kept running with a fresh wind to the Southward—on approaching the line, they experienced light winds and partial squalls which sometimes brought the *Terpsichore* nearly within Gun shot, before the enemy derived the smallest advantage, but when she did, she left them immediately—On the 20th during a heavy squall, they got close to her—She commenced a fire from her stern Chasers, and cut away her Boats, and from several of her Ports floating past, Captain Montagu was led

to imagine ſhe muſt have thrown ſome of her Guns overboard—the light winds again commencing, ſhe ran ahead conſiderably during the night of the 20th which was dark and ſqually, and was entirely loſt ſight of.—At two o'clock in the morning of the 21ſt they diſcovered a ſail ahead, which was ſuppoſed to be the chace, but on firing the firſt Gun, ſhe hove to, and on boarding proved to be the Brig *Cadry*, Prize to *La Piedmontaiſe*, which was taken poſſeſſion of and ſent to Madras. At day light, being unable to perceive any thing of the enemy, Captain Montagu hauled to the Eaſtward.

Captain M. ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the very able aſſiſtance he met with from every Officer under his command, and of the ſpirited and perſevering conduct of the whole of his ſhip's company.

Their loſs we are ſorry to ſay has been very conſiderable.—Lieutenant Charles Tauſe and 20 Men killed and 22 Men wounded, two of whom are ſince dead.—The *Terpſichore* has returned to Point de Galle.

Further particulars of the CAPTURE *of the French Frigate LA PIEDMONTAISE, by His Majeſty's Frigate the ST. FIORENZO,* GEORGE NICHOLAS HARDINGE, ESQ. *Captain.*

The St. Fiorenzo ſailed from Point de Galle on Friday the 4th March at 11 30 A. M. On the 6th at ſeven in the morning ſhe paſſed three Indiamen; and ſhortly after ſaw a frigate bearing N. E.

She immediately hauled her wind in chaſe, and made all ſail; being at that time in Lat. 7 32" North, Long. 77. 58" Eaſt. The private ſignal was made by the St. Fiorenzo but not anſwered, and at five in the evening ſhe ſhewed her colours which were alſo unnoticed.

At 11, 40 P. M. the St. Fiorenzo ranged alongſide of the enemy on the larboard tack, and received his boardſide—After engaging within a cable's length for ten minutes the enemy made ſail ahead out of the range of the St. Fiorenzo's ſhot, who immediately ceaſed firing and made all ſail after him, continuing to come up with him till day-light.

The enemy finding it impoſſible to avoid an action accordingly wore, as did alſo the St. Fiorenzo, when at 6, 25 the action recommenced at the diſtance of half a mile; the gallant Hardinge gradually cloſing with his enemy till the diſtance became ſomething

leſs than a quarter of a mile. The fire was conſtant and well directed on both ſides tho' that of the enemy began to ſlacken towards the latter part of the action. At 8, 15 P. M. ſhe made all ſail and endeavored to eſcape.—The condition of the St. Fiorenzo at this time prevented the poſſibility of an immediate chaſe to renew the action.

Her main top ſail yard was ſhot through as were alſo the main royal maſt, both main top maſt ſtays, main ſpring ſtay, and moſt of the ſtanding and running rigging.

In addition to this all her ſails were ſhot to pieces, and moſt of her cartridges expended, while the enemy ſuffered little in his rigging as the British fire was directed againſt the hull.

Under theſe conſiderations Captain Hardinge ordered the fire of the St. Fiorenzo to be diſcontinued.—And immediately employed all hands in repairing the damage ſuſtained and refitting the ſhip for action.

It neceſſarily took up a conſiderable time to repair the injury the maſts, yards and ſails had received. However Captain Hardinge ſucceeded in keeping ſight of his enemy during the night; and about nine on the morning of the 8th his ſhip being perfectly prepared for action, he bore down upon him under all ſail.

The enemy no longer endeavoured to avoid the action, till the St. Fiorenzo hauling athwart his ſtern for the purpoſe of gaining the weather gage and bringing him to cloſe fight, he hauled up alſo and again made all ſail.

But perceiving how faſt ſhe came up with him, and being ſoon convinced that a deciſive action was inevatable, he tacked, and at three in the afternoon the ſhips paſſed each other on oppoſite tacks recommencing the action within a quarter of a cable's length.

The enemy wore when he was abaft the beam of the St. Fiorenzo, and after a cloſe action of an hour and twenty minutes ſtruck his colours; the officers waving their hats as a ſignal for a boat to be ſent to take poſſeſſion of the prize.

The laſt encounter was fatal to her heroic Captain. A grape ſhot from the ſecond broadſide that was fired, ſtruck him in the neck. It muſt have been gratifying to his feelings to have been aſſured that he had at laſt ſucceeded in bringing a reluctant though brave foe into ſuch a ſituation, as to leave ſcarcely any room to doubt what the iſſue would ultimately be.—Notwithſtanding the conflict continued ſome time after his fall it may be ſaid, and we have no doubt himſelf was convinced, that he fell victorious.

The command devolved on Mr. Dawſon the firſt Lieutenant

of the St. Fiorenzo, who has had the good fortune to conduct with great gallantry to a concluſion an engagement ſo ſkillfully, ſo bravely and ſo auſpiciouſly commenced and maintained by his deceaſed Captain.

We have great pleaſure in mentioning the names of Lieutenants Edward Davies, Henry Moyſey, Mr. Donovan the maſter, and Lieut. Samuel Aſhmere as having peculiarly diſtinguiſhed themſelves on an occaſion where all conducted themſelves in a brave and exemplary manner.

Liſt of the Killed and Wounded.

Wounded on the Sixth.

Wm. Pitt, ſeaman, J. Tracy do. Wm Miller, do ſlightly.

Killed on the Seventh.

Thomas Marten, captain of main-top—Chas. Shallwood, ſeaman, Robt Currell, do. John Middleton, do. Wm. Mead, boy, Wm. Martin, Marine, John Luff, do. Joſeph Lichfield, do. killed.

John Meadows, ſeaman, Wm. Baldwin, do. loſt a leg ſince dead, Geo. Bing, do. John Finch, do. F. Jackman, do. Walter Boze, do. Wm. Long do. John Acton, do. loſt two arms, Philip Ulrick, do. Wm. Wakefield, do. loſt an arm, R. Lock, do. W[illegible] J. Brown, qr. maſter, J. Ellier, ſeaman, Benj. Pool, Marine, ſeverely wounded.

On the Eighth.

Geo. Nics. Hardinge, Eſq. Captain,—John Beer, Seaman, John Burn, do. Evan Jones, Marine,—Killed.

H. C. Moyſey, Lieutenant, Thamas Gadſby, Corporal, Thomas Clerk, Seaman, dangerouſly, John McEwin, corporal Marine, do. Charles Richards, Marine, loſt an Arm, William Pope, Marine, Dangerouſly. Severely Wounded—Henry Thorne, Seaman, William Davis, do. George Anger, do. Slightly.

Wounded,	13
Killed,	25
Total	38

RHINOCEROSES.

Two Gentlemen, now on their way to the Preſidency, have lately purſued with conſiderable ſucceſs, the ſports of the field. Beſides a great quantity of other game, they have killed ſix Rhinoceroſes in the Rajemahl hills, and a ſeventh young one being taken priſoner, and rendered perfectly tame in the ſpace of two days, may be ſhortly expected in Calcutta, where he will furniſh a ſpectacle well worthy of attracting the attention of thoſe who have never had an opportunity of ſeeing that very ſingular and well-protected animal; armed as he is with a coat of mail, impenetrable to the aſſaults of enemies leſs ſkilful in the arts of deſtruction than the human ſpecies. [*April* 7.

THUNDER STORM.

The North wester on Thursday evening, the 17th instant, was more violent and destructive, than any that has been experienced in Calcutta, for some years past.

Between 6 and 7 M. P. it blew with extreme violence in gusts, from West and West Northwest, accompanied with vivid lightning, and repeated awful peals of thunder, hail, and hard rain.

The Clyde, laying off the esplanade, upset, and drove on shore upon the beach of the esplanade, where she remained upon her beam ends, with her top gallant masts hanging horizontally over the trees of the Respondentia walk; and the whole of her hull dry, at half tide, in a most critical position, but it is to be hoped she will be got off on the springs, should she not bilge in the mean time, —the damage she has already received, is considered to be very material.

The extra ship Ann, just arrived, and in the act of hauling to the chain moorings, a little above Chaundpaul Ghaut, was drove against the bank, where she lay upon her beam ends, in a most alarming situation; but with prompt assistance and much skilful exertion, she was secured from falling over; and was hauled off, at high water, without sustaining any injury of consequence.

The extra ships Sarah Christian, and Diana, also grounded; the former on the esplanade; the latter in Garden Reach, but neither of these sustained any serious injury.

The Lady Barlow, moored off the esplanade, drove foul of the Honorable Company's vessel Charlotte; carried away the latter's fore-mast and bow-spirit, and drove her on shore, on the Gevernor General's Ghaut; where she still lays, in a very dangerous state.

The Hastings and Philip Dundas, Pilot schooners, broke their moorings at which they were riding, off the Bankshall, and drove upon the bank; where they lay nearly upon their beam end; it is apprehended they cannot be hove off, till the ensuing springs.

The Danish brig *Maria*, laying in a similar predicament, near the Old Fort Ghaut.

The ships *Triton* and *Troubridge*, carried away their moorings, and went on shore, but were hauled off without any damage.

Seven ships and brigs, are laying on shore above the old fort Ghaut.

A number of river vessels were also drove on shore; some of them bilged, and others went to pieces.

The beach all along Calcutta, and for a considerable extent

above and below it, was yesterday morning strewed with the wrecks of boats of every description; exhibiting a scene of the most distressing nature: indeed, scarcely a single ship, vessel or boat, of any kind, at or near Calcutta, on this side the river, but what suffered more or less from the effects of the storm—the Glory and Ann, each lost an European seaman by falling overboard; and several lascars and dandies also, perished in the river.

In the town and its environs, much damage has been sustained;—a great number of brick built houses blown down, numerous matted, tiled and straw roofed erections, levelled to the ground, and many large trees are torn up by their roots:—the door and windows of many houses beat in; and the pillars of several unfinished buildings thrown down.

We lament to add, that by the falling of a lower-roomed house, seven natives were crushed to death.

We fear accounts from the shipping below, will considerably augment the catalogue of disasters.

The *Guide*, pilot schooner, while laying in Saugor roads, on the night of the 8th instant, was struck by lighning; which shook the vessel severely, but without doing any very material damage,—About the same time, the ship *Auspicious*, was struck by the lightning, and several of her crew were knocked down and stunned by the shock, from which however they soon recovered.

COURT MARTIAL.

A General Court Martial was lately held at Ceylon for the trial of ——— O'Brien, a private in the 47th regiment, who, on the passage to Colombo, had stabbed one of his Officers, while endeavouring to suppress some disturbance that had arisen among the Soldiers, either on board the Wexford or Warley. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be shot, and the sentence being approved by General Maitland, was carried into execution.

It appeared that the prisoner had entered into the 47th regiment in South America, where he had resided for some years, with a Spanish Gentleman, as gardener. There is reason to believe that the prisoner was one of the Mutineers who eight or ten years ago, cut off the Lady Shore transport, on the passage to New South Wales, and after murdering the Captain and Officers, carried the ship into the river Plata. In his fate we see that Justice, though long delayed finally overtook its victim.

We understand that the Officer, though desperately wounded, has recovered.

EARTH QUAKE.

On Wedneſday morning, about two o'clock, a ſmart ſhock of an Earthquake was diſtinctly felt by many perſons in Calcutta.

The hour, however, prevented any obſervation being made, as to the duration, or direction of this awful Phenomena.—The general ſenſation was a tremulous motion of the Bedſteads, which continued ſome ſeconds, and awoke ſeveral perſons.

The following Extract of a Letter, with which we have been favored, ſhews that an Eatrhquake was felt in a ſtronger degree at ſome diſtance from Calcutta :—

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, reſiding in the Neighbourhoard of Chandernagore.

"On Tueſday morning, about two o'clock, I was awoke by a "ſhock which the Houſe received, by a ſubterraneous convulſion "of ſuch force, as to occaſion the doors which were open, to "cloſe with conſiderable violence. The Bedſtead ſhock, and the "Curtains altho' a perfect calm, appeared as if agitated by a "guſt of wind; about half an hour afterwards, a rumbling noiſe "was heard on the weſtern ſide of the Houſe; and in the morn- "ing a ſlight crack in the wall was diſcovered, and a northern "room was alſo found to be rent conſiderably. The agitation "was ſo great, that had it continued much longer, the Houſe "would inevitably have fallen. On mentioning the circumſtance "to ſome Natives, they informed me the tanks in the neighbour- "hood had been ſo much agitated, as to overflow their banks."

On Monday evening laſt, as Mr. Alexander Gardner, Indigo planter, was proceeding up the river, his boat upſet in the ſquall, a little below Barnagore; when himſelf and two natives belonging to the boat, were unfortunately drowned —Mr. G. we hear, was going up to his works, to the diſtrict of Purneah ; but ere he got clear of this magnificent city, this emporium of the Eaſt, he met with a watery grave! Mortals know, how hard is the fate of Man! how certain the viciſſitudes of tranſitory life ! ! [STAR.

Yeſterday, a young Tiger, belonging to Mr. Parkins, in the Coſſitollah, made its eſcape from its keeper. It bit a native ſervant, and killed a Goat and a Deer. It alſo attacked a Horſe, and bit him ſeverely.

It was luckily deſtroyed before it could do any further miſchief. [HURK. *March* 15.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the 6th instant, there was a meeting of the Asiatic Society, at which many of the members were present.

W. R. Munro, esq. of Calcutta, and Thomas Raffles, esq. of Prince of Wales' Island, were elected Members.

Mr. Gibbons has accepted the Office of Librarian.

The following presents and communications have lately been received.

1. Fac simile of the Greek part of the inscription in three characters imported from Egypt—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

A Manuscription on cloth, in the Batta Language—presented by Thomas Parr. esq.

2 A Manuscript in the language of Assam—ditto ditto. The characters in this MS. are written in perpendicular rows, like those of the Chinese, but read in a contrary order, viz. from the bottom upwards.

4. An Essay on Mahomedan Law—By J. H. Harington, esq.

5 An Essay on a passage of Bhascara's Astronomy, relative to the precession of the Equinoxes—by H. T. Colebrooke, esq.

6 A Paper on the Declination of Stars, near the Zenith of Madras—By capt. Warren. [HUR. 12th APRIL.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

We have lately been apprized that several Chinese, actuated by the spirit of industry natural to their country, have engaged in an agricultural and fishing speculation of some magnitude on the borders of the Salt Water Lake. They have rented about 500 Bengal Bigahs (or 166¾ acres) for cultivation, with a part of the lake for the privilege of fishing. The concern is, we understand, carried on by subscription among several of those who have realized a few hundred Rupees as shoemakers. Their object is to raise rice from the ground for their own consumption, and to sell the surplus of the fishery in the Calcutta markets. After the ground is brought into tilth by rice, we believe part of it will be laid down with sugar cane, or any other product more valuable than rice in Bengal.

This undertaking of the Chinese is particularly deserving of notice, as it co-operates with the gradual increase of the suburbs

of Calcutta in that direction, and as it may be the first undertaking to improve the borders of ths Lake, which will gradually be succeeded by others, till the ground in general becomes fit for Country Houses and Gardens. [Cal. Tel. April 9.

Yesterday morning some very unwelcome intelligence was received from Bencoolen, brought by the ship *Jane*, Capt. Graham, which left that Port on the—ultimo.

It appears from these accounts that Mr. Parr, late Resident at Bencoolen, had been assassinated by a party of Malays, who entered his bed room in the night, armed with creases, and inflicted two mortal wounds on the body of Mr. Parr, before any opposition could be made to their design. The Hon. Mr. Murray, assistant to the Resident, who slept in the House being awoke and informed of the event, encountered two of the assassins in the act of escaping, and shot them dead on the spot. Mrs. Parr received two or three severe wounds, from which, we have the satisfacton to learn that she is nearly recovered.

Soon after the above unfortunate occurrence, Mr. Murry was seized with a fever, which in a few days terminated in the death of that excellent young man, in the 20th year of his age.

In the death of Mr. Parr, the Public have sustained the loss of an able, an upright, and zealous servant, while Society and his Family have to lement the loss of a Man whose vritues and amible manners endeared his charecter, and won the affections of all to whom he was known.

Mr. Parr was assassinated on the 12th of December last.

We do not understand that any cause can be assigned for the murder of Mr. Parr, by the Malays. It is improbable that a gentleman distinguished as he was, for moderation, humanity and justice, could have afforded any reasonable ground for resentment—but the passions of the Malays, are so wanton and capricious, as often to render it impossible to assign, any other motive for their conduct, than that natural ferocity which delights in deeds of blood, which neither indulgence, nor example can reclaim, nor the dread of punishment deter.

The whole of this sanguinary Band had been apprehended; the principals tried, condemned, and blown from the mouth of a Cannon.

Mrs. Parr and Mrs. Murray have arrived from Bencoolen Passengers on board the *Jane*. [*March* 23.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. R. Oakes, Acting Regifter to the Zillah Court at Madura.

Reverend E. Vaughan, acting Senior Chaplain of Fort St. George.

Mr. William M'Taggart, Sheriff of Madrafpatnam for the remainder of the prefent year.

Mr. R. Maggifon, Affiftant to the Collector in the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. J. O. Tod, Acting Judge and Magiftrate of the Zillah of Mafulipatam.

Mr. William Sanders acting affiftant to the collector of Government Cuftoms.

Mr. E. W. Cunliffe, affiftant to the Regifter to the Court of Sudder and Foudjdary Adawlut.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. Fortefcue, Secretary to the Board of Commiffioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Trant, Accountant to the Board of Commiffioners.

Mr. H. Newnham, Affiftant to the Secretary, to the Accountant, and to the Perfian and Bengal tranflator to the Board of Commiffioners.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, a Supernumerary Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. William Rennell, Regifter of the Zillah Court of Backergunge.

CALCUTTA,—March 27, 1808.

We have the pleafure to announce the fafe arrival in the river of the H. C. fhips undermentioned, under convoy of his Majefty's fhip Ruffel, Rear Admiral Drury; the fleet failed from Madras on the 6th inftant.

Ann,	Captain	J. Maffon,
Glory,	———	H. Beavor,
Northampton,	———	T. Saunders,
Sarah Chriftiana,	———	Mackefon,
Diana,	———	J. Marfhall.

Paffengers from Madras,—Mrs. Roach, Mrs. Heathcote—Mifs M. Roach, and Mafter A. Roach—Lieutenants Roach, Heathcote, Baily, with a detachment of H. M. 14th regiment foot.

The Right Reverend Suhiaz, Armenian Bifhop, and Mr. Thoris Carapiet, Armenian Merchant.

Mrs. Meik, Mrs. Parker and Child—Colonel Robert Turton, Artillery—Major George Miller—Captains Trevor Stannus and Eyre Coote—Lieutenants Charles Benn, Robert Coolis, and Hector M'Lean—Enfign Kenneth M'Kenzie, and Affiftant Surgeon P. Parker, of H. M. 14th regiment foot, and Lieutenant John Eden, of H. M. 22d light-dragons, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Champagne—Mr. W. C. Ord, Merchant, and Capt. Charles Bean, late Commander of the Gilwell.

The following Translation of a letter from Mr. Chardon a Lieutenant in the French Marine, and late an officer of L'Adel, Privateer, to Colonel Kyd, acting chief engineer of Fort William, in Bengal, transmitted by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to the Marine Board, is published for general information.

SIR,

In consequence of the conversation that I had with you respecting two rocks, the one named the Bale of Cotton Rock, the other Le Meme's Shoal, which *was* discovered by the privateer, on which I served, and from the wish you expressed of knowing their exact situations, I have now the honor of informing you that the Bale of Cotton Rock is in North latitude 5° 18 and in 88° 20 east longitude from Paris, or in 90° 40 from Greenwich: the summit of this Rock may be bout 20 feet above the level of the water, and is about 150 feet in length and 20 in breadth, at 120 feet from this rock we found no bottom with 120 fathoms of line. Le Meme's Rock is in North latitude 1° 20; and in 92 east longitude from Paris, or 94° 20 from Greenwich. The summit of this rock is about ten feet above the water, and extends about a mile from east to west.

We landed on the Bale of Cotton Rock, where we made several good observations for the longitude by the distances of the sun and moon, which agreed exactly with the longitude given by our Chronometer, but we could not land on Le Meme's Rock owing to heavy breakers and the approach of night, but we determined its longitude very exactly by several good observations at about three miles from the rock, and by the ships run from Cape Comorin determined by our Chronometers.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) B. CHARDON.

Calcutta, February 29, 1808.

P. S. The above observations were made on board the Fortune Privateer, Captain Le Meme, in October 1802, and were published by him in America, in the Salem Gazette, and have since been correctly inserted in a Treatise of Navigation by the learned Nathaniel Bowditch, member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of America.

(Signed) B. CHARDON,

By order of the Marine Board,

ROBERT SCOTT, *Act. Sec.*

Fort William, March 25, 1808.

Extract General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, Fort William 25th January, 1808.

"The Governor General in Council has already expressed the high sense entertained of the conduct, spirit and discipline displayed by the Officers and men serving under the command of Major General Dickens at the reduction of the Fortress of Comona.

"He is now anxious on the final and successful termination of the operations in which those Troops were employed, to convey to Major General Dickins the sentiment of warm approbation and applause, so eminently due to the zeal, activity and judgment which have distinguished the able conduct of the Major General thro' every period of his command—He is happy at the same time in being enabled to extend the commendation already conveyed to the Troops for their distinguished conduct before Comona to the latest period of their service in the Field.—The sentiments he then expressed have been happily and signally confirmed by the subsequent event, for it cannot be doubted that the noble example of courage, exertion, perseverance and discipline afforded by the Troops in the assault of Comona on the 18th November, made an impression on the minds of the Enemy to which the facility of the subsequent success can alone be ascribed.

"The Governor General has much satisfaction in expressing his fullest approbation of the zeal, exertion and ability with which Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Horsford conducted the service more immediately committed to his charge, in the Command of the Artillery, and in the direction of the Engineer department, and he is particularly gratified by the opportunity thus afforded him of reviving that testimony of approbation by which on former occasions the valuable services of that experienced and meritorious Officer have been destinguished.—In conveying the cordial Testimony of his approbation and applause to the Troops at large, the Governor General in Council is persuaded that he shall only meet the general sense of the army, in marking with peculiar notice the singular intrepidity and coolness which distinguished so remarkably the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Hardyman in leading the brave Officers and Men of H.M.17th Regiment and the detachment from the native corps by whom they were so gallantly supported in the Assault on the 18th November.

"The Governor General in Council cannot on this occasion suppress his sentiments of profound affliction and respect for the loss of the brave Officers and Men who fell gloriously for themselves in this contest.

"They sustained the honor of their Profession and the British Arms to the latest moment of their lives, and will survive in the grateful and affectionate remembrance of their country.

"The Governor General in Council with the utmost satisfaction requests that his Excellency the Commander in Chief may signify to Major General Dickens, and to the Officers and Troops engaged in the operations conducted by him in the district of Ali-Gurh the thanks of the Governor General in Council and the high sense entertained by him of their distinguished gallantry, discipline and services."

The *Robust*, a large Portuguse ship of a thousand tons burthen, commanded by a Captain Lieutenant in the Portuguese Navy, had been detained and sent into Point de Galle, by one of his Majesty's ships.

The *Robust* was bound from Madeira to Bengal. She has on board six hundred pipes of Madeira, upwards of two lacs of rupees in dollars, and a considerable amount of gold in ingots. She is mounted with 18 nine pounders, and manned with a complement of 125 men.

General Maitland has also directed a large Portuguese ship, with a very valuable cargo, to be detained at Columbo.

[*Asiatic Mirror.*

BOMBAY COURIER.—April 9, 1808.

On Monday last His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, arrived at this Presidency, and on the following day landed at the dock head under the usual honors of a salute due to his rank.

Arrived at the Presidency, Brigadier General Malcolm and Lady; Mrs. Johnstone, Captain Grant, of the Madras Cavalry; Captain Pasley, and Captain Little.

TEMPLE OF THE ELEPHANTA.

To W. T. Money, Esq. &c. &c. Bombay.

Dear Sir,

In the hope that you will prosecute your purpose of directing the attention of Government and of the public, to the present state of the celebrated Temple of the Elephanta, and to the means of its preservation, I beg leave to offer my contribution in aid of the laudable design.

When I visited the Elephanta last week, and compared it with the accounts of former travels, I perceived that the cavern and figures were in a state of progressive and rapid dilapidation. And it seems to me probable that when a few more pillars have fallen in, the whole temple will be over-whelmed in the ruin of the superincumbent mountain.

If I may offer an opinion on the means of preservation which are practicable, I would suggest,

1. That the dilapidated Pillars be rebuilt entire of hewn stone (in three blocks) of granite of the mountain, after the original model; the decayed cases of the Pillars still standing to be strongly cased with the same stone; and the broken limbs and features of

the ſtatutes to be reſtored from the authority of the drawings and deſcriptions of the earlieſt travellers.

2. The year of the repair, the motive of the undertaking to be inſcribed in deep characters on the wall of the cavern.

3. The ſolid ſtone floor to be cleared of rubbiſh (which in ſome places is two feet deep) that the continuity of the Rock with the caſes of the columns may appear.

4. The modern wall encloſing the front to be taken down, to throw more light on the body of the place; and a light railling to be ſubſtituted at a greater diſtance.

5. The figures to be frequently cleaned and dried with a cloth which will have the effect of giving them a kind of enamel, and preſerving the ſurface from the corroding effect of the moiſture. The *chalk* names of Viſitors to be rubbed off.

6. Means to be uſed for preſerving the cave from *inundation* during the rainy ſeaſon.

7. Steps to be cut for eaſy deſcent to the cavern of ſweet water.

8. The Jungle in front of the cave and about its edges to be cleared; and the aperture of the mountain on each ſide to be enlarged, to give more light and air.

9. The road up the hill to be widened and cut in rigular ſteps in the rock; as is uſual in the aſcent to other religious places in Hindoſtan. At preſent the temple of Elephanta is difficult of acceſs through nearly a mile of ſteep and painful road.

10. The old *Elephant* himſelf on the ſide of the Hill, now in a mutilated ſtate, to be perfectly reſtored, and a young Elephanta of diminutive ſize placed on his caſk, agreeably to the firſt drawings. Theſe drawings I can ſend you from Europe, if they cannot be procured in India.

11. And, finally, an appropriate building to be erected on the beach, at the entrance of the valley, for the accommodation of viſitors. Here ought to be depoſited thoſe volumes which contain the notice and opinions of the learned concerning Elephanta, for the immediate reference of Travellers. This building might be occupied by the military guard which Government has recently ſtationed on the Iſland to preſerve the cavern from further injury.

Many other improvements will ſuggeſt themſelves to you on the ſpot.

To preſerve to future ages this grand monument of ancient ſculpture, perhaps the moſt ancient in the World, and to exhibit it to mankind in ſomewhat of its priſtine beauty, is a noble undertaking and worthy the countenence of every man who loves to embel-

lish science and human life; for the cavern of the Elepanta is indisputably a grander effort of the ingenuity of man, than the Pyramids of Egypt.

If the expence of the work is to be defrayed by the subscription of individuals (though I consider the repair and preservation of the Elephanta to be truly and properly a public and national concern) I beg you will do me the honor to apply to it the enclosed sum.

Every Christian Traveller can assign a reason for wishing that the primæval Emblem of the Trinity in Unity at Elephanta, may remain entire during the ages of the world.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, with much esteem,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

C. BUCHANAN.

H. C. ship Charlton, off Goa, 26th Feb. 1808.

To H. CHRISTOPHER, Esq.

Commander of the H. C. Ship Sir William Pulteney,

DEAR SIR,

We the undersigned passengers of your outward bound voyage, beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse for the purchase of a piece of plate as a small token of our respect to you for the very liberal and attentive conduct shewn to us during the passage. It is our ardent wish that your future undertakings in life may ever be crowned with success, and that you may at all times meet with that society in your ship which shall be most congenial to the feelings and inclinations of one so eminently qualified, and so anxiously disposed to promote the comfort and happiness of all around him.

We are, Dear Sir, Your odedient Servants,

(Signed) ROBERT WALLACE, ROBERT BROMLEY, JOHN A. DUNLOP, J. D. CAMPBELL,

(Signed) R. ARMSTRONG, W. WHITE, ROBERT ALDER, F. W. OSBORNE.

P. S. We embrace with much satisfaction the opportunity here afforded us of expressing our sense of your great attention and civility to us as passengers in your ship from Madras to this place, and we request the permission of the other Gentlemen concerned to contribute in common with themselves to the formation of a purse for the object which they have in view.

(Signed) CHARLES PASLEY, T. LITTLE.

Saturday, 9th April, 1808.

To the Passengers of the Sir William Pulteney:

DEAR SIRS,

It is with infinite ſatisfaction and pleaſure I receive the token of eſteem you have honoured me with on our arrival at the Preſidency.

Added to the pleaſure I have received in the ſociety of you all it is not leſs gratifying to me to be aſſured by my paſſengers in this ſignal manner, that my endeavours to render their voyage pleaſant and agreeable have been ſucceſsful.

I embrace this opportunity of expreſſing my thanks to all for their exemplary and gentlemanlik conduct during a tedious paſſage, and for general diſpoſition that has at all times manifeſted itſelf to promote harmony and cordiality in our ſmall ſociety.

To Captain Paſley and Little who have favoured me with a Poſtſcript to the letter of my paſſengers from Europe, I return my ſincere thanks for the honor done me, and muſt expreſs to them ſentiments of the higheſt gratification by their flattering concurrence to the letter in which they have become a party.

I am, Dear Sirs, Your obedient Servant.

H. CHRISTOPHER,

Commanding H. C. Ship Sir William Pulteney.

BOMBAY, 10*th April*, 1808.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER,

SIR,

Yielding to the firſt impulſe of thoſe feelings with which the heroic death of Captain Hardinge, has filled my mind, I take the liberty of propoſing to the Britiſh Inhabitants of this preſidency a ſubſcription for erecting a monument to his memory in the Church of Bombay. A grateful nation will doubtleſs place his monument by the ſide of that of Lord Nelſon, but the memorials of heroic virtue cannot be too much multiplied.

Captain Hardinge fell for Britain, but he may more eſpecially be ſaid to have fallen for Britiſh India.

I ſhould be aſhamed of preſuming to ſuggeſt any reaſons for ſuch a meaſure. They will abundantly occur to the lovers of their country. Nor can I at preſent bring my mind to conſider any details of execution. If the meaſure in general be approved, ſuch details can eaſily be arranged.

I am, &c.

JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Bombay, March 31, 1808.

BOMBAY COURIER—March 19.

On Monday last, the beautiful new ship was launched from the slip at Mazagon, of the burthen of about eight hundred tons, intended for the commercial service of the Honorable East India Company.

At the turn of high water she majestically descended from the sways, under a royal salute, and proudly floated on her natural element, under the auspicious designation of the Thomas Grenville.

The reputation of the Native ship builders of Bombay is too well established to require the meed of our praise; we have only to observe that the Thomas Grenville, possesses all the appearance of durability, united to the most perfect symetry of naval architecture.

This ship is, we understand, to be commanded by Captain Livi Philipps of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

Alexander Wood, Esq. to be Sole Commissioner of Revenue and Commerce.

Richard Plasket, Esq. to be Deputy Secretary to Government and Secretary to His Majesty's Council.

John Drane, Esq. to be Provincial Judge in the District of Jaffnapatam.

The Honorable and Reverend Thomas James Twisleton, to be Sitting Magistrate of Columbo.

James Gary, Esq. to be Assistant in the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and Commerce.

Alexander Wood, Esq. Commissioner of Revenue and Commerce, was sworn of His Majesty's Council on this Island under the usual salute.

CEYLON GAZETTE—March 16.

In addition to the Passengers proceeding to Europe from the different Presidencies by the ships lately departed, are the following from Columbo and Point de Galle.

Lord Hawkesbury—Mrs. Lawrence and family, Mrs. Peckham, Mrs Chamely, capt. Lawrence, H. M. 19th regt. lieut. Whaley, 2d Ceylon regt.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Trippasore on the 29th ultimo, lieutenant J. W. Malladine, of the 1st battalion 8th regt. N. I. to Miss Maria M'Cally.

On Thursday last, lieut. M. Smith, of the 3d regiment N. I. to Miss Haliburton, eldest daughter of the late colonel Haliburton, of this establishment.

On the 21st instant, Mr. Cornelius Burne, to Miss Eve Loyd, daughter of doctor Charles Loyd.

BIRTHS.

On board the Tigris the 25th ultimo, the lady of captain R. Fotheringham, of a daughter.

Also on the 29th ultimo, the lady of R. Stubbs, Esq. assistant surgeon for Bengal, of a son.

On the 10th instant, the lady of H. H. Harington, Esq. of a son.

On Sunday the 10th inst. Mrs. Richard Griffiths, of a still-born child.

At Ramnad, on the 17th March, the Lady of Henry Brown, Esq. of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 9th April, the Lady of Edward Campbell, Esq. of a Son.

On Saturday the 16th instant, Mrs. A. Harrison of a Son.

At Travancore on the 4th instant, the Lady of colonel Chalmers, of a daughter.

At Coringa, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Pepper, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At his house in Vipery, near Madras, Major-General Collins.—It is but doing justice to the memory of this venerable and highly respected officer to say, that few instances have appeared in record, where a greater zeal and energy of mind have been displayed in the discharge of military duties, for so long a period, having served the honorable East India Company upwards of forty-five years.—He was intered with all the honors due to his rank, the flag of the Fort was hoisted half mast high, and minute guns to the number of 75, corresponding to the age of the deceased were fired. To the number of troops drawn out on this mournful occasion—a great concourse of native, by whom he was generally beloved, have never been known to assemble at this Presidency.

On Monday evening the 4th inst. the infant daughter of Mr. George Bold.

On the 5th instant, the infant daughter of Lewis De Fries, Esq.

At Egmore, on Good Friday, aged 42 years, the Reverend Richard Hall Kerr, D. D. Senior Chaplain on this Establishment, and Superintendent of the Mil. Male Orphan Asylum,—which latter situation he held for the space of 12 years, and where he instituted a Press, which has been productive of material saving to Government and of essential pecuniary advantage to the School—He was entered on Saturday afternoon in the Chapel at the Black-Town, to the building of which he had contributed, and which, when finished, he consecrated: his remains were attended to the grave by a large number of the British Inhabitants of Madras, and by all the Boys Educated at the Asylum School.

Lately at Sea off the Coast of Sumatra, in his 24th year, Lieutenant Thomas Purnell Smyth, of H. M. ship the Bombay; by the premature death of this Gentleman the service has lost a promising Officer and his companions a pleasing acquaintance; whilst his more intimate friends and afflicted Relations will long and deeply deplore the event which has deprived them of one so deservedly esteemed and beloved.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 15th March lieutenant Edward Browne, 13th regt. N. I. to Miss Swinhoe, daughter of Henry Swinhoe, Esq.

On Monday the 21st inst. at the New Church, Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Limerick, daughter of the Rev. P. Limerick, Chaplain at this Presidency.

On Wednesday the 16th March, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, at the house of Mr. James Christy, at Berhampore, Mr. J. H. Bird, to Miss Elizabeth Kemp.

On the 22d March, Mr. Gabriel Thomas, to Miss Juliana Pereira.

BIRTHS.

On Friday the 11th March, Mrs. Kennedy, of a son,

On Monday the 21st current, the lady of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. of a daughter.

Lately, Mrs. Samuel Jones, of a daughter.

On the 23d March, Mrs. Wharhist, of a son.

On the 3d April, the Lady of colonel Blair, of a Daughter.

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Philip Hunt, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Berhampore, on the 2d March, Henry Thomas Hurdlstone, Esq. captain of his Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot.

Lately, at Allahabad, lieutenant colonel John Burnett, of the 13th regt- N. I.

On Saturday, the 26th March, after a short illness aged 49, Mrs. Forbes, the lady of James Forbes, Esq. of this place.

Lately, C. S. Maling, Esq. collector of Sylhet.

Lately, at Bencoolen, Thomas Parr, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service of this Establishment.

On the 8th April, the Lady of J. Fombelle, Esq.

On the 7th April, the infant daughter of Mr. Teague, aged 7 months.

On the 6th April, Mr. Joseph Gill, much regretted by his family and friends.

BOMBAY MARRIAGES.

On the 17th March, Vicesimus Hale, Esq. to Miss Dundas.

On the 21st September, lieutenant James Brost Byers, 1st battalion 9th regt. to Miss Maria Margoty.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th March, Mrs. Arathoon Isaac, of a son.

On Thursday the 7th April, the of Lady John Leckie, Esquire, of a Daughter.

On Saturday the 9th April, the Lady of J. Elphinston, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 17th March, Mrs. Matilda de Mello, wife of Mr. Garbriel de Mello, sincerely regretted by her relations and friends.

At Secor on Tuesday the 5th April, Ensign Emanuel Herbert of the 1st of Grenadier battalion; beloved and esteemed in his life; the death of this promising young Officer will be long lamented by the officers of his Corps and Friends.

CEYLON MARRIAGE.

At Columbo on the 12th Feb. William Orr, Esq. of his Majesty's civil service on Ceylon, to Miss Margaret Mackay.

At Columbo, on Thursday the 28th November, by the Honorable and Reverend T. J. Twisleton, Captain Flower of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Dashwood.

BIRTHS.

At Columbo, on Tuesday the 22d inst. the lady of the honorable T. J. Twisleton, of a daughter.

The Lady of Lieutenant Cleather, Fort Adjt. of Point-de-galle, of a Daughter.

At Point de Galle on the 1st April, the Lady of C. E. Layard Esq. of H. M. Ceylon Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Columbo, the infant daughter of the honorable T. J. Twisleton.

On the 24th inst. captain M. F. Smith, of the ship Betsey, from Chittagong.

At Jaffnapatnam, on the 10th of February last, Lieutenant Burnet, of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment.

At the Cape on the 7th Feb: last in the 47th year of his age, Richard Bell, Esq. late Surgeon of His Majesty's ship Powerful.

Extracts from the English Papers.

PEACE—FACTIOUS OUTCRY.

It is not less distinguishing to the public spirit of this country, than it is peculiar to the character of the present war, that all parties, and all ranks and classes of men amongst us, have not only concurred in the principles upon which it was undertaken, but hitherto supported the progress of the arduous contest with an unanimity, unexampled perhaps, certainly not surpassed, in the annals of this or any other nation. So strong and universal a feeling of its necessity, and the general and decided sacrifices made, without murmur, for its prosecution, are sure evidences of the justice of the war, and the best earnest of the continuance of popular support. In a contest of such magnitude, upon the issue of which such vital interests depend, it is natural that an enlightened people should be unanimous; but it is necessary that they should ever bear in mind the great objects for which they contend, in order to strengthen their generous resolution, and preserve their unanimity from interruption.

A state of war, and more especially such a war as that in which we are now engaged, must unavoidably be productive of much embarrasment to trade, and great inconvenience to those concerned in commercial and manufacturing interests. The sense of present difficulties may naturally enough give rise to wishes for the restoration of past facilities, and incline the immediate sufferers to sink the general question in the consideration of their individual hardships. Whilst wars were undertaken for minor objects, to ascertain the demarcation of a distant frontier, or for regulating disputed pretentions to unimportant objects of territory or commerce, the influence of such impressions was natural and might be harmless. But unfortunately, in a struggle like the present, on the issue of which, not any partial interests but the very independence and existence of the empire hang, there can be no room for indulging such limited considerations. The question of war or peace is indentified with the question, whether we shall or shall not preserve the enviable privileges and rights, that have long distinguished this free and happy country from every-surrounding nation? The only alternative that remains to us, in the existing state of the world, is, either to surrender our prospective security,

by abandoning the high ground which we at present occupy, or by submitting to such further sacrifices as a vigorous prosecution of the war may require, to preserve from revolutionary fury the proud inheritance of our ancestors, and to transmit it pure and unimpaired to our posterity.

When the interests at stake are so gigantic, it is quite natural that the war should be supported with proportionate zeal and energy. From the commencement of hostilities to the present moment, the country has exhibited but one uniform picture of patriotic effort, in the indiscriminate ardour of a whole people to arm in support of the constitution, and the defence of their enviable, invaluable privileges. The conviction of the necessity that called for exertion, produced corresponding efforts. Differences of opinion might have existed on points of arrangement or detail, but all were agreed as to the propriety of the end proposed to be attained by the war. The independence of the nation was directly menaced, and whatever might be the degree of confidence in the *ins* or the *outs*, the universal impression on all ranks of the people was, that they should unite for common preservation and security.

Accordingly, the proud spectacle was exhibited to the world of a nation pouring forth its male population of all classes into the ranks of its voluntary defenders. Such unanimity both of sentiment and exertion, first paralysed the arm that was raised for our destruction. The destroyer of the independence of the continent calculated upon the popularity of his name, with a party in this country, in precipitating a contest, by which he hoped to level our proud eminence to the standard of the subjected nations of Europe. The first act of our people, in a general arming for their own defence, was a death-blow to the hopes of the adversary. Whilst we continue to act as an united nation, we may bid defiance to his accumulated power. It is not now the question, that we should not have a French party amongst us, but that we should not suffer any party principles to disunite us on the great and cardinal subject of the active prosecution of this most necessary war.

Let us but act with unanimity and vigour, and we must ultimately succeed; let the demon of discord but once spread dissention amongst us on the momentous subjects, and then our dangers will commence. A divided people contains few elements of security; an unanimous nation is invincible.

We hope and trust that the mischievous or misguided authors of a late attempt to promote, what must prove most fatal to the interests of the nation, a division in the public mind respecting the

justice and necessity of the present war, can have few advocates. and will have no imitators. Factious men without principle, and ambitious men without being factious, may have a private object in embarrassing the existing government, by promoting such a disunion; but every man, who prefers his country to his selfish or party objects, must turn with abhorrence from such a dangerous and criminal course of proceeding.

It is one of the most fortunate characteristics of the present war, that it has dvolved upon all sects of men, who have existed as a party in this country in succession, and was prosecuted by each, though with different degrees of activity and vigour, whilst in administration. It has descended to so many different sets of men in office, that it may be considered an heir loom of administration, to be kept up, at least, until the purposes of the original grant are fulfilled. Four different administrations have existed since this war began, and each in its turn maintained the necessity, and provided for the prosecution of it. None of our public men, therefore can give countenance to any factious attempt to impede the measures necessary to bring it to an honorable issue, by sanctioning such a proceeding as that we have alluded to. From what we recollect of the practices, that were resorted to during the late war, we should be surprised to find the ex-junto adopting a similar course in the present, if their own abortive attempt to patch up a peace with the government of France, had not completely placed a gag in their mouths upon that head.

With what pretentions can they now advocate a peace, which they could not then obtain upon any terms, consistent with the honor or security of the country? It may be said that Bonaparte stands at present upon higher ground than he did then, and that of course we must negociate upon inferior terms. But it is this very improvement in his circumstances, that renders it most incumbent upon us to hold out for conditions that may leave us some good prospect of future security and independence. If his means of attack be augmented, they will be enhanced by a peace, which would proportionably diminish our means of defence. It is only then by prosecuting the contest with all the energies of the nation, until we prove to him that he can make no impression either upon our commerce, our power, or resources, that we can hope for any state of relation with France, that would be consistent with our present security, or our future independence. Of all men, the merchants and manufacturers are most interested in this object, for they cannot have forgotten the regulations of the French go

vernment, during the late peace, which amounted to a prohibition to their wares and merchandize. Let them but reflect how much more widely the dominion of France is now diffused, which would be confirmed beyond the possibility of disturbance by a maritime peace, and then judge what would be their situation in the event of another Peace of Amiens. But we are convinced, that their good sense, no less than their patriotism, will influence all classes of subjects, to contemn internal agitators, as they defy external dangers, and to submit as they have hitherto done, with unanimity, to every sacrifice that may be necessary to conduct this momentous contest to a secure and honourable termination.

[*Morning Post, Oct.* 31.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1807.

Downing-street, September 16, 1807.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Admiral Gambier, and Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Lord Catchcart, K. T. the Commanders of his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the Baltic Sea.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagan Road, Sept. 7.

MY LORD,—My letter of the 5th instant, will inform your Lordship of the progress of the operations of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen at that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer, with a flag of truce, came out from the town with proposals for an armistice, to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence* between the Danish General and Lord Catchcart and myself of which I transmit a copy; and your Lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon, by the inclosed copy of the Articles.†

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the Citadel and Arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy.—I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

To the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Citadel of Copenhagan, September 8, 1807.

MY LORD,—It has fallen to my lot to have the great satisfaction of forwarding to your Lordship the ratified Capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish fleet and arsenal in this port, which are placed at his Majesty's disposal.

The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings or irritate the nation has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havock and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it after it was summoned, with the

* Given in Lord Catchcart's Dispatch.

† The Articles are in Lord Catchcart's Dispatch.

offer of the most advantageous terms nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing, which lasted three nights from his Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the 2d, and was only renewed on the 3d to its full vigour, on supposing from the quantity of shells thrown from the place that there was a determination to hold out.

On the evening of the 5th of September, a letter was sent by the Danish General, to propose an armistice of twenty-four hours, for preparing an agreement, on which articles of capitulation might be formed. The armistice was declined as tending to unnecessary delay, and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was sent to explain that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter, on the 6th Major General Sir A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, from his command in the country, where he had distinguished in a manner so honourable to himself, and so advantageous to the public, was appointed, with Sir H. Popham and Lieutenant Colonel Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation; and those Officers having insisted on proceeding immediately to business, the capitulation was drawn up in the nights between the 6th and 7th.

The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieutenant General Burrard proceeded to take possession.

The British granadiers present, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under the command of Colonel Cameron of the 79th Regt. with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while Major General Spencer having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Brandierre, landed in the Dock Yard, and took possession of each of the line of battle ships, and of all the Arsenal; the Danish guards withdrawing when those of his Majesty were ready to replace them, and proper officers attending to deliver stores as far as inventories could be made up.

The town being in a state of the greatest foment and disorder, I most willingly acceded to the request that our troops should not be quartered in it, and that neither officers or soldiers should enter it for some days: and having the command of position from the citadel whenever it might be necessary to use it, I had no objection to leaving the other gates in the hands of the troops of his Danish Majesty, together with the police of the place.

We have consented to the re-establishment of the post; but all arrivals and departures are to be at and from the citadel.

This work is in good condition, very strong, and well stored with ordnance and ammunition.

The amount of the garrison of the town is not easily ascertained. The regular troops were not numerous; but the number of batteries which fired at the same time, together with the floating defences, prove that there must have been a very great number of Militia and Burghers, with other irregular forces; and their ordnance was well served.

Considering the advanced position in which his Majesty's troops have been placed for the last fortnight, our loss (highly as I prize the value of every officer or soldier who has fallen or been wounded) has been comparatively small.

The zeal, spirit, and perseverence of every rank in the army have been truly characteristic of the British nation; and the King's German Legion are entiled to a full share in this commendation.

All the Generals, and indeed each Officer, has rendered himſelf conſpicuous in proportion to his command, and the opportunities that have occurred to all.

The Staff have done themſelves the greateſt credit, and been of all the ſervice that could be deſired in their ſeveral departments.

Colonel D'Arcey, the Chief Engineer, and every Engineer under him, have given the moſt unequivocal proofs of ſcience and indefatigable induſtry; the works under their direction have gone on which freſh parties without ceaſing.

General Bloomfield, and the Officers and Corps of Royal Artillery, have done great honor to themſelves, and to that branch of his Majeſty's ſervice, of which their fire upon the gun-boats, and the rapidity and ſucceſs of the mortar practice, afford ſufficient proofs; nor is the diſtribution of battering ordnance, and of ſo much ammunition at ſo many points in this extenſive line, in ſo ſhort a period, a ſmall proof of the method and reſources of that corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith, with the 82d regiment under his command, held the poſt at the Windmill on the left, which for the greater part of the time was moſt expoſed to the gun-boats and ſorties of the enemy; and the unremitting attentions of that Officer claim particular notice.

By the naval blockade the force oppoſed to us has been limited to the reſources of this and of the adjacent Iſlands, ſeparated only by narrow ferries; and almoſt every wiſhes of aſſiſtance has been anticipated, and every requiſition of boats, guns, and ſtores, has been moſt amply and effectually provided for with the greateſt diſpatch and the moſt perfect cordiality; and every poſſible attention has been paid, and every accommodation given, by every Officer in that ſervice, from Admiral Gambier downwards.

A battalion of ſeamen and marines, with three diviſions of carpenters, were landed on the 5th, under Captain Watſon, of His Majeſty's Ship Inflexible; and had the effort been made, which would have been reſorted to in a few days, if the place had not capitulated, their ſervices in the paſſage of the Ditch would have been diſtinguiſhed.

I ſend this diſpatch by Lieutenant Cathcart, who has become for ſome time my firſt Aid-de camp, who has ſeen every thing that has occured here and at Stralſund, and will be able to give any further details that may be required.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART,

Liſt of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

KILLED—Four Officers, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horſes.

WOUNDED—Six Officers, 1 Serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horſes.

MISSING—One Serjeant, 4 Drummers, and 19 rank and file.

Names of Officers Killed.

Lieutenant Lyons, of the Royal Artillery; Enſign Robert Dixon, of the 82d foot; Lieutenant Rundoff of the 1ſt Regt. of Light Dragoons, King's German Legion; and Enſign Jennings, of the 23d foot, or Royal Welch Fuzileers.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Captain Haſtings, of the 82d foot; Lieutenant Suter, of ditto; Captain During, 1ſt Batt. King's German Legion; Lieutenant General Sir David Baird, in the ſhoulder and hand, ſlightly; and Enſign Bilſon.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION for the Town and Citadel of Copenhagen, agreed upon between Maj. Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Welleſley, K. B.

Sir Home Popham, Knt. of Malta, and Captain of the fleet, and Lt. Colonel George Murray, Deputy Quartar-Master General of the British Forces, being thereto duly authorized by James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic Sea, and by Lieutenant General the Right Honorable Lord Catchcart, Knight of the Thistle, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces in Zealand and the North of the Continent of Europe, on the one part; and by Major General Walterstorff, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, Chamberlain to the King, and Colonel of the North Zealand Regiment of Infantry, Rear Admiral Lurken, and I. H. Kerehhoff, Aid du-Camp to his Danish Majesty, being duly authorized by his Excellency Major Gen. Pyeman, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, andCommander in chief of his Danish Majesty's Forces in the island of Zealand, on the other part.

Art. I. When the Capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the Citadel.

Art II. A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the Dock-yards.

Art. III. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by theCommander inChief of His Britannic Majasty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and warehouses belonging there to.

Art. IV. The store ships and transports in the service of His Britannic Majesty are to be allowed to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this Island.

Art. V. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this Capitulation, or sooner if possible, the troops of His Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the Citadel to the troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise within the beforementioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

Art. VI. From the date of this Capitulation hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

Art. VII. No person whatever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war and the naval stores before mentioned, belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected, and all civil and military officers in the service of his Danish Majesty shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

Art. VIII. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole shall be released from its effect.

Art. IX. Any English property that may have been sequestered in consequence of the existing hostilities, shall be restored to the owners.

This Capitulation shall be ratified by the respective Commanders in Chief, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged before twelve o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifie par moi, (Signed) PYEMAN,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,—*September* 16.

Captain Collier, of his Majesty's ship the Surveilleant, arrived at this Office this morning with a Dispatch from Admiral Gambier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, addressed to the Honorable William Wellesley Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Prince of Wales, in Copenhagen-Road, September 7, 1807, of which the following is a copy :—

SIR,—The communications which I have already had the honour to transmit to you, will have made the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the proceedings of the fleet under my command down to the 2d instant ; I have now to add, that the mortar batteries which had been erected by the army in the several positions they had taken round Copenhagen, together with the bomb-vessels, which were placed in convenient situations, began the bombardment in the morning of that day, with such power and effect, that in a short time, the town was set on fire, and by the repeated discharges of our artillery, was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th, when a considerable part of it being consumed, and the conflagration having arrived at a great height, threatening the speedy destruction of the whole city, the General Commanding the garrison sent out a flag of truce desiring an armistice, to afford time to treat for a capitulation. After some correspondence had passed between the Danish General and Lord Cathcart and myself, certain articles were agreed upon, of which I have the honour to transmit you a copy. From these their Lordships will perceive, that all the Danish ships and vessels of war, [of which I inclose a list.] with the stores in the Arsenal, were to be delivered up to such persons as should be appointed to receive them on the part of his Majesty. I accordingly appointed Sir Home Popham for this purpose, and having made the necessary arrangements for equipping them with the utmost dispatch, I have committed the execution of this service to Vice-Admiral Stanhope, in whose ability and exertions I can place the fullest confidence.

I am happy on this occasion to express the warm sense I entertain of the cordial co-operation of the army, by whose exertions, with the favourable concurrence of circumstances under Divine Providence, ever since we left England, our ultimate success has been more immediately obtained. I must also convey to their Lordships, in terms of the highest approbation and praise, the conspicuous zeal and earnest endeavours of every officer and man under my command for the accomplishment of this service ; and although the operations of the fleet have not been of a nature to afford me a general and brilliant occasion for adding fresh testimony to the numerous records of the bravery of British seamen and marines, yet the gallantry and energy displayed by the advanced squadron of sloops, bombs, gun-brigs, &c. which were employed under the command of captain Puget, to cover the operations of the left wing of the army from the Danish flotilla, ought not to be passed over in silence. I have beheld with admiration the steady courage and arduous exertions with which, on one occasion in particular, they sustained for more than four hours a heavy and incessant cannonade with the Danish batteries, block ships, praams, and gun-boats, in a situation where from the shoalness of the water it was impossible to bring any of the large ships to their support.

I feel it a duty to make a particular acknowledgement of the aid I have derived from Sir Home Popham, captain of the fleet, whose prompt resources and complete knowledge of his profession, especially of that branch which is connected with the operations of an army, qualify him in a particular manner for the arduous and various duties with which he has been charged.

I herewith inclose an account of the killed and wounded.

I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Collier, whom I have charged with this dispatch, for any further particulars they may desire to know.—I have the honour to be, &c. J. GAMBIER.

An Account of Killed and Wounded on board the Advanced Squadron, on the 23d of August, 1807.

Cruizer—Lieutenant Woodford, killed.

Pearless—2 Seamen, killed; Lieutenant Williams (slightly), 1 Seaman and 4 Marines, wounded.

Indignant—1 Seaman, killed; 1 Seaman, wounded.

Urgent—1 Seaman and 1 Marine, wounded.

Valiant's Launch—3 Seaman, wounded.

Africaine's Boat—1 Seaman, wounded.

Total—4 killed, 13 wounded.

List of killed and wounded by the explosion of the Charles Admed Transport, attached to the advanced Squadron, on the 31st August.

Belonging to the Valient—2 seamen, killed; Lieutenant N. Rowe, Mr. Philip Tomlinson, Master's Mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen, wounded.

Belonging to the Transport—Mr. James Moyase, Master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded. J. GAMBIER.

A List of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the Capitulation of Copenhagen to His Majesty's Forces, September 7, 1807.

Christian the Seventh, of 96 guns, built in 1803; Neptune, of 84 guns, built in 1789; Waldemaar, of 84 guns, built in 1798; Princess Sophia Frederica, of 74 guns, built in 1775; Justince, of 74 guns, built in 1777; Heir Apparent Frederick, of 74 guns, built in 1782; Crown Prince Frederick, of 74 guns, built in 1784; Fuen, of 74 guns, built in 1787; Oden, of 74 guns, built in 1788; Three Crowns, of 74 guns, built in 1789; Skiold, of 74 guns, built in 1792; Crown Princess Maria, of 74 guns, built in 1791; Denmark, of 74 guns, built in 1794; Norway, of 74 guns, built in 1800; Princess Caroline, of 74 guns, built in 1805; Detmarsken, of 64 guns, built in 1780; Conqueror, of 64 guns, built in 1795; Mars, of 64 guns, built in 1784.

FRIGATES.—Pearl, 44 guns, built in 1804; Housewife, of 44 guns, built in 1789; Liberty, of 44 guns, built in 1793; Iris, of 44 guns, built in 1795; Rota, of 44 guns, built in 1801; Venus, of 44 guns, built in 1805; Myade, of 35 guns, built in 1790; Triton, of 28 guns, built in 1790; Frederigstein, of 28 guns, built in 1800; Little Belt, of 24 guns, built in 1801; St. Thomas, of 22 guns, built in 1779; Fylla, of 24 guns, built in 1800; Elbe, of 20 guns built in 1800; Eyderen, of 20 guns, built in 1802. Gluckstand, of 20 guns, built in 1804.

BRIGS.—Sarpe, of 18 guns, built in 1791; Glommen, of 18 guns, built in 1791; Ned Elven, of 18 guns, built in 1792; Mercure, of 13 guns, built in 1806; Courier, of 14 guns, built in 1801; Flying Fish, built in 1789.

GUN-BOATS.—Eleven with two guns in the bow; fourteen with one gun in the bow and one in the stern. J. GAMBIER.

SUPPLEMENTARY GAZETTE.

The contents of the Dispatches relative to the operations of the army unconnected with the siege, were detailed in the Supplementary Gazette, published on Thurs-

day evening. In this Gazette, the progress of the siege is detailed, in the Journal of the Army, which is continued from the 21st ultimo, to the evening of the 1st instant. From the 18th of August, the day on which the besieging army broke ground, the operations were continued with uninterrupted activity, notwithstanding frequent efforts on the part of the enemy, to the 24th. On that day, in consequence of the general success of the operations, the works which had been previously constructed were abandoned, and a position taken nearer to the town. It is only from this period that the siege can be said to have really commenced, and within seven days after, till the preparations for the attack were completed: and on the afternoon of the 1st, the place was summoned, and the offers renewed, which, at different times, had been previously made to the Prince Royal and the Governor of Copenhagen, but without effect. In the summons it is stated, that if the offers were not accepted, the city, in case of success, would be treated as a conquered place, and the captured property, both public and private, belong to the captors. It does not seem as if there was any intention of carrying this menace into effect; for Copenhagen, it is evident has been treated with a degree of forbearance, of which there are few instances in modern warfare! and the third article of the capitulation, at the same time that it provides for the preservation of private property, does not declare the ships of war to be captures. In only says, that they shall be delivered into the charge of such person as shall be appointed by the Commanders of the British forces, leaving it consequently to his Majesty's option to restore them; an act of generosity to be regulated by the future conduct of Denmark,—The answer to the summons, which in the negative, having been received late on the evening of the 1st, the reply could not be sent till the following day, when the bombardment both from the land batteries and bombs commenced, and was continued, with more or less vigour, until the evening of the 5th, when an overture for capitulating was made by the garrison. A negociation commenced, and was concluded on the following night to the effect already stated,—On the 27th, a flag of truce was sent out with a proposal of an armistice of 36 hours, for the purpose of removing the sick from an hospital, situated outside the town; but the period being deemed too long, was rejected, and a suspension of hostilities for four hours proposed in place of it. This delay, not being sufficient for the purposes of General Pyeman, and for which it is probable the reason stated was only a cover, was rejected by him in his turn.

Considerable advantages were in the mean time obtained by Sir A. Wellesley, over a Danish force of regulars and infantry. They are detailed in the following Letters from Sir A. to Lord Cathcart:

My Lord,

According to the intention which I announced to your Lordship on the evening of the 27th, I moved to Roeskild Kroe, and placed Col. Reden at Vallensbrek; and General Linsengen marched yesterday morning to Roeskild: by these different movements, his force became the right, instead of the left. Having had reason to believe that the enemy still remained at Kioge, I determined to attack him this day.—I settled with General Linsengen, that he should cross the Kioge rivulet at Lille Sellyas, and turn the enemy's left flank, while I should move along the sea-road towards Kioge, and attack him in front.—Both divisions broke up this morning, and marched according to the plan concerted. Upon my approach to Kioge, I found the enemy in force on the north side of the town and rivulet, and they commenced a cannonade upon the patroles of hussars in my front; they had three or four regular battalions formed in one line

with cavalry on both flanks, and apparently a large body beyond the town and rivulet. At the time agreed upon with Gen. Linsengen, I formed my infantry in one line, with the left to the sea, having the two squadrons of hussars upon the right. There had been some appearance of movement by the enemy to their left; and as I had not had communication with General Linsengen, and was not certain that he had passed the rivulet, I therefore thought proper to make the attack in an echalon of battalions from the left; the whole covered by the 1st battalion 95th regiment, and by the fire of our artillery. It fell to the lot of the 92d regiment, to lead this attack, and they performed their part in the most exemplary manner, and were equally supported by the 52d and 43d.—The enemy soon retired to an entrenchment which they had formed in front of a camp on the north side of Kioeg, and they made a disposition of their cavalry upon the sands, to charge the 92d in flank, while they should attack this entrenchment. This disposition obliged me to move Col. Reden's hussars from the right to the left flank, and to throw the 43d into a second line, and then the 92d carried the entrenchment, and forced the enemy to retreat into the town in disorder. They were followed immediately in the most gallant style by Col. Reden and his hussars, and by the 1st battalion 95th regiment, and afterwards by the whole of the infantry of my corps. Upon crossing the rivulet, we found Gen. Linsengen's corps upon our right flank, and the whole joined in pursuit of the enemy.—Major Gen. Oxcken, the second in command, who had joined the army with four battalions last night from the southern island, attempted a stand in the village of Herfolge, but was attacked briskly by the hussars, with detachments of which were Capt. Blaquiere and Captain Cotton of the Staff, and by a small detachment of the 1st of the 95th; and he was compelled to surrender, with Court Wedel Jarlsburgh, several other officers, and 400 men.

The loss of the enemy has been very great; many have fallen, and there are nearly sixty officers, and 1100 men prisoners. In their flight, they have thrown away their arms and clothing, and many stands of the former have fallen into our hands. I believe we have taken 10 pieces of cannon; but I have not yet received all the reports from the detachments employed in pursuit of the enemy. I have not seen General Linsengen, as he is still out with his hussars, but I understand that the enemy had destroyed the bridges at LittleSalbye, which was the cause of the delay of his operations upon their flank.—I cannot close this letter without expressing to your Lordship my sense of the good conduct of the troops; all conducted themselves with the utmost steadiness; but I cannot avoid to mention particularly the 92d regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Napier; the 1st battlion 95th regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Beckwith, the British Artillery, under the command of Captain Newhouse; the Hanoverian hussars, under Col. Reden, and the Hanoverian light artillery, under Capt. Symter, as corps that had a particular opportunity of distinguishing themselves. I am also much obliged to General Linsengen, and to Brigadier-General Stewart, for the assistant I received from them in the formation and execution of the plan by which the enemy have been defeated. The Officers of the Staff have also rendered me much assistance; and I must particularly mention Captain Blaquiere and Captain Campbell.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P. S. We have taken a large store of powder and other military stores in this town, which I purpose to destroy, if I should not be able to prevail upon the Captain of one of his Majesty's ships to take charge of them.

[The remainder of the Supplementary Gazette consists of the letter of Major General Linsengen, in which he bestows the highest praise on the different regiments under his command, who had to pass through a country much intersected with high banks and ditches, to join Sir A. Wellesley; they had several skirmishes with the Danes, before the junction, in which the latter were always defeated.—There are also the letters which form the Correspondence between Lord Catchcart and General Peyman; previous to the capitulation, and the substance of which we have just stated.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Downing street, October 31.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Catchcart, K. T. to the Right Honorable Lord Castlereagh, dated Africaine, October 21.

As no sort of infraction of the Capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honourably in the strict and literal fulfilment of their engagement; with a view to the fulfilment of the Articles of the Capitulation on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

Accordingly, on that day, the eight battalions of the line of the King's German Legion were embarked in the arsenal; and on the 14th, the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, together with Brigadier General Macfarlane's brigade, viz. the 7th and 8th regiments of British, which embarked in the same ships which brought them from Hull. These corps, with the depot and garrison company of the Legion, and the sick and wounded of the army, completely occupied all the troop ships, whether for home or foreign service, which had not been appropriated to the conveyance of naval stores.

These ships having been removed to the Road, were replaced by the horse ships.

On the same day the advanced posts were withdrawn from Kolhaven, Wardenbeg, Corsoer, Kellenberg, Fredericksberg, Hersholm, and adjacents, and proceeding through a chain of cavalry posts, reached the environs of Copenhagen in three marches.

The embarkation of the Royal Artillery, with the field and battering ordnance, having been gradually carried on from the Kalk Brauderic, that of the cavalry and foreign artillery in the dock-yard, and that of the British regiments from the citadel, to the men of war, there remained on shore, on Sunday afternoon the 18th Instant, only the brigades of Guards, who moved on that day from the Palace of Fredericksberg to Strand near Hellerup, with one brigade of British Light Artillery, the flank companies of the 32d and 50th regiments, with the 82d regiment, under Major general Spencer, in the arsenal; and the 4th regiment, with the detachment of Royal Artillery, in the citadel, under Lieut. Col. Wynch, who acted as Lieutenant Governor; the 4th, or King's own Regiment, having been in garrison there the whole time.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Ludlow was appointed to command the rear-guard of the army.

In the evening of the 18th instant, a gale of wind came on which lasted twenty-four hours, and rendered further embarkation impossible, and any communication from the shore with the ships very difficult.

As ſoon as it became evident that the evacuation of the Iſland on the 19th was impracticable, a correſpondence took place between the Britiſh and Daniſh Head-quarters, the reſult of which left no reaſon to apprehend that hoſtilities would recommence on either ſide at the expiration of the term although the Daniſh General proteſted, in ſtrong terms, againſt our retaining the citadel, which, on the other it was judged expedient to evacuate.

On the 20th, the morning was calm, and, as ſoon as it was light the drums of all his Majeſty's regiments on ſhore beat the generale; and the dock-yard and harbour being entirely cleared of tranſports and Britiſh veſſels, the corps commanded by Major Gen. Spencer rowed out of the arſenal, under the guns of the citadel, and proceeded along the ſhore to Hellerup, to be in readineſs to reinforce the Guards. His Majeſty's ſloop Roſamond have been towed out of the harbour, and the King's ſhips within reach of the Three Crown Battery, having got underweigh, the 4th regiment marched out of the citadel, and proceeded to join the Guards, covered by its own flank companies, and by a piquet of the Guards.

As ſoon as they had marched, the bridge was drawn up, and the Britiſh Fort Adjutant was ſent to the Daniſh Head quarters to acquaint the General that he was at liberty to ſend a guard to take charge of the citadel; accordingly a ſmall detachment of the Royal Artillery, and the 4th Regt. were relieved by a guard of Daniſh troops, and the ordnance inventories and the keys having been given over to the Officers appointed to receive them by Major Bodecker the Fort Major, and Capt. Patterſon, of the Royal Artillery, the Britiſh detachment embarked with thoſe Officers at the Citadel, and proceeded to Hellerup.

As ſoon as the 4th regiment had joined the guards, Lieutenant Gen. Sir George Ludlow began the embarkation, which was completed with great expedition and regularity.

No troops of the enemy appeared, and there was no concourſe of inhabitants. People of all ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any diſturbance been intended, or had any been accidentally excited, the embarkation would have been equally ſecure from inſult, the place ſelected being open and level, and out of the rage of fire from the Crown battery or Citadel, but commanded by his Majeſty's light ſhips of war.

The brow, or ſtage itſelf, from which the troops embarked, was judiciouſly and ingeniouſly contrived by Sir H. Popham, to anſwer equally the purpoſes of embarkation and defence.

A ſmall veſſel, a praam, and a floating battery, were faſtened ſucceſſively to each other on the beach; the two firſt being planked over, and the laſt beyond them having ſeveral guns of large calibre prepared for action in an oblique direction, and manned by ſeamen.

The flat boats drew up on the two ſides of the praam, and the gun boats, which alſo received troops, were placed beyond the floating battery, ſo that, as ſoon as the brigade of Artillery was embarked, the troops marched to their boats, and the whole put off to their reſpective ſhips; after which the floating-battery and praam were deſtroyed.

Admiralty-Office, October 31.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Gambier to the Honorable W. W. Pole, dated Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, October 20, 1807.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Com-

missioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Danish fleet being equipped (except two unserviceable ships of the line and two frigates, which have been destroyed) and the arsenal cleared of the stores, the army has been re-embarked; and that I shall proceed with the first favourable wind to carry into execution the instructions I have received from the Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Having so far accomplished the service on which I have been employed, I feel it my duty to state the great activity, energy, and zeal which have been shewn by Vice-Admiral Stanhope and Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in superintending the equipment of the Danish ships and the embarkation of the stores from the arsenal; nor has the same spirit been less manifest in the Captains, Officers, Seamen and Marines, who have all executed their respective parts in the general exertion with a promptitude and alacrity, which has not only entitled them to my warmest thanks and praise, but is considered to obtain for them the approbation of their Sovereign, and the applause of the Nation.

In the space of six weeks, sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops of war and smaller vessels, besides gun-boats, have been fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores, from the arsenal, from whence also 92 cargoes have been shipped on board transports, and other vessels chartered for the purpose the sum of whose burthen exceeds 20,000 tons. A considerable number of masts and spars have been put on board the Leyden and Inflexible, which were well adapted for this purpose, and some valuable stores on board his Majesty's ships; nor can I forbear to remark, that such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that within nine days fourteen sail of the line were brought out of harbour, although several of them underwent, in our hands, considerable repairs. Of the three ships on the stocks two have been taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timbers brought away; and the third, being in considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and was suffered to fall over.

On a review of the whole, I think it my may be asserted, without derogating from the merit of any former service, that the characteristic activity of the British Officers, Seamen and Marines, was never more zealously exerted than on this occasion; but I must not omit at the same time to inform their Lordships, that a very considerable proportion of the labour of the arsenal has been performed with equal zeal and energy, by large working parties from the army, whose exertions entitle them to the same praise.

I beg leave to express the great satisfaction I have felt from the zealous and attentive services of Rear-Admiral Essengton, to whom the general superintendence of the numerous transports, and the re-embarkation of the army, with all its artillery and stores, has been committed.

I embrace this opportunity to make a particular acknowledgement of the very able and judicious dispositions which Rear Admiral Keats has made from time to time of the force under his command, for guarding the Belt; and the vigilant attention which his whole squadron have paid to this important branch of the service.

Sir Home Popham has not ceased to manifest his usual zeal and ability in the assistance he has tendered me in the various services of the fleet; and I should not do justice to the diligent attention and arduous endeavours of Captain Mackenzie to fulfill the civil duties of the arsenal, which were committed to his management and superintendence, if I did not, on this occasion, express my warm approbation of his exertions, and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favourable notice.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of the Danish ships and vessels

which have been brought away, and of thoſe deſtroyed. The account of the ſtores ſhipped from the arſenal ſhall alſo be ſent as ſoon as the ſeveral returns can be collected and arranged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

N. B. The liſt of the Daniſh ſhips found at Copenhagen has been already publiſhed. Two ſhips of the line and two frigates have been deſtroyed.

THE EXPEDITION TO ZEALAND.

His Majeſty's Ship Prince of Wales,
off Copenhagen, Sept 28, 1807.

The Admiral has the ſincereſt ſatisfaction in obeying the orders of the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, by conveying to the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, Officers, Seaman, and Marines of the Fleet under his command, his Majeſty's moſt gracious approbation of their zealous and perſevering exertions, and above all their cordial co-operation with the army under the command of Lieut. General, Lord Cathcart, in carrying on the ſiege againſt Copenhagen, which, by its reſult, has added the navy of Denmark to that of the United Kingdom.

The Admiral alſo ſeizes this, as the fitteſt occaſion, to expreſs his ſincere thanks to the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Fleet under his command, his Majeſty's moſt gracious approbation of their zealous and perſevering exertions, and above all their cordial co operation with the army under the command of Lieut,-General Lord Cathcart, in carrying on the ſeige againſt Copenhagen, which, by its reſult, has added the navy of Denmark to that of the United Kingdom.

The Admiral alſo ſeizes this, as the fitteſt occaſion, to expreſs his ſincere thanks to the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, Officers, Seamen, and Marines for their prompt execution of all his commands, by which he has been honoured with the moſt flattering teſtimony of his Sovereign's approbation; and he aſſures them at the ſame time, that he ſhall nor fail to convey to his Majeſty his moſt perfect conviction, that the alacrity with which they have fitted the late Daniſh Navy for ſea, is unexampled in hiſtory.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM.

To the reſpective Captains and Commanders.

THE MORNING POST,—OCTOBER 31.

A large fleet of tranſports, having on board about ten thouſand of our troops, arrived at Yarmouth on Thurſday, from Copenhagen, on the afternoon of which day, Admiral GAMBIER, with the remainder of the fleet, was in ſight, and we underſtand reached the roads in the courſe of the evening The whole of the Expedition is now returned, with the exception only of the few regiments which, for the purpoſe of completely evacuating the Iſland of Zealand by the time agreed upon in the capitulation with the Daniſh Governor, were temporarily removed to the iſland of Scania, from whence they are to take their departure for England

with all convenient ſpeed. A variety of idle reports have been circulated upon this ſubject, but they are too ridiculous to merit ſerious attention. The total evacuation of *Zealand* took place on the 20th, without the ſlighteſt accident having happened, and we rejoice to find, that the troops returned are all in excellent health. Thus has terminated an expedition which, for the wiſdom and vigour diſplayed in its origin and progreſs, reflects everlaſting credit on the Britiſh Government and character, while, by effectually fruſtrating the views of the enemy, it has promoted our beſt intereſts, and added to our ſtrength that very force which was to have been employed in the favourite project of our national deſtruction.

A part of the fleet juſt returned is to be immediately fitted out for foreign ſervice. This ſquadron will be accompanied by about 500 troops, and the naval part of the Expedition is expected to be commanded by that excellent Officer Rear Admiral Sir SIDNEY SMITH.

On the ſailing of Admiral Gambier from Copenhagen roads, the fleet fired a royal ſalute of 21 guns, which was returned by the Crown Batteries with the ſame number. On the departure of the troops the inhabitants of Copenhagen, we underſtand, expreſſed their entire ſatisfaction at the manner in which they had conducted themſelves. So admirable was the diſcipline preſerved, ſo anxious were they to avoid every thing that could aggravate the feelings of the people, that we have not heard of any act of outrage having been committed upon the property of a ſingle individual. A very different character, we are perſuaded, will the Danes have to give of their *friends* the French, if, unhappily for the people, they ſhould by admitted into Zealand.

An advance has taken place in the ſalaries of the ſeveral Officers of Exciſe, in the following proportion, viz, collectors from 30*l* to 80*l*. ſupervisors 40*l*. collectors clerks, 40*l*. foot-walk officers, 15*l*. and riding officers, 10*l*. per annum.

The increaſe in the ſalaries of the clerks in public offices is not general. It is confined to the Navy Offices.

A few days ago, a Lady who reſides in a village near town, on being informed that her dog had bitten a piece from a Gentleman's leg, in the neighbourhood, *feeling* exclaimed—" *I am afraid it will make the poor animal ſick!*"

Mr. Paul underwent another operation on Thurſday laſt. A part of the ſplintered bone that had remained, was extracted; it was about the length of a *needle*, and was equally *ſharp*.

HIS MAJESTY LOUIS XVIII.

We are happy to announce the ſafe arrival of his Majeſty LOUIS XVIII. who, accompanied by his ſuite, landed at Yarmouth on Thurſday, from on board the Swediſh frigate *Freya*.

The Continent could no longer afford a ſafe aſylum to this illuſtrious, though fallen repreſentative of the once mighty Houſe of BOURBON. The diſgraceful Treaty of Tilſit, in all probability, contained expreſs ſtipulations againſt harbouring a Prince ſo obnoxious to Bonaparte in Ruſſia or Pruſſia. The King of Sweden was, no doubt, diſpoſed to give every protection and every ſuccour which his power could afford: but ſince the domination of Bonaparte has been ſo firmly eſtabliſhed on the whole of the Southern coaſt of the Baltic, the fate of the Duke D'Enghein could not allow the reſidence of Louis XVIII in Sweden to be a moment free from the apprehenſion of ſurpriſe and aſſaſſination. Under ſuch circumſtances, Britain alone could afford a ſafe retreat to this unfortunate and perſecuted Royal Fugitive. When the "magnanimous Emperor of the North" was induced to thruſt forth the houſeleſs ſtranger upon the wide world, Britain, with the generous hoſpitality of a great and loyal nation, held forth her arms to receive him. Here at leaſt he may reſt aſſured of finding a ſafe and ſplendid retreat, undiſturbed by the acceſs of external force, or the apprehenſion of internal treaſon. Kenſington Palace, report ſays, is to be appropriated to the reception of the Royal Gueſt and his illuſtrious relatives.

It has been made matter of complaint in ſome very reſpectable quarters, that a perſon of rank had not been ſent to compliment the Royal Viſitor in the name of our gracious Sovereign, and that he is not avowedly received and entertained as the rightful Monarch of the French; but a little conſideration will be ſufficient to ſatisfy every reflecting mind, that ſuch a reception would be equally detrimental to the intereſts of the Royal Viſitor, and inconſiſtent with the principles upon which Britain has always profeſſed, and ſtill profeſſes to act upon, with regard to France. Though we may be of opinion, that nothing could ſo completely put an end to thoſe revolutionary troubles that have ſo long diſtracted France, as the reſtoration of the Houſe of Bourbon, we have, nevertheleſs, repeatedly diſclaimed all intention of interfering with the internal arrangements of the French Government, with a view to that or any other object, however deſirable. It would be highly inconſiſtent with thoſe profeſſions to recognize

and hold up Louis XVIII. as a Sovereign, whom we wish to impose upon the People of France. Such a step would revolt the pride, instead of awakening and confirming the loyalty of the French people. The lengths to which the Revolution has proceeded, are perhaps most properly to be attributed to the exclusive adoption of measures of such a tendency to oppose and counteract it. France alone is capable of correcting her own errors; and notwithstanding all the assiduity with which the present Government of France applies itself to eradicate all traces of antient rights and antient habits, we do not yet despair of seeing the revival of that ardent loyalty for the House of Bourbon, which for so many centuries constituted the leading characteristic of the French people. But we again repeat, that this return of ancient loyalty must be the spontaneous growth of the French soil, the unbidden impulse of the minds of the French people; and any effort to anticipate or accelerate its growth, would but tend to retard, or possibly to eradicate it altogether. On the whole, therefore, we deem it most prudent, that for the present, we should content ourselves with affording a generous but unimposing retreat and protection, such as is becoming what Britain is, and we trust ever will be, a safe, honourable, and inviolable asylum not only for unfortunate Kings, but the meritorious and virtuous of all descriptions. In the present war, it is not the battle of the Bourbon, but of Britain that we fight. We wage no war of ambition; we fight for our own independence as a nation and our existence as a people; we will not permit the indignity of foreign interference, and we will not attempt to impose upon others that which rather than suffer to be imposed upon ourselves, we are ready to sacrifice our lives at the Post of Honour.

LONDON, October 18.

The Government yesterday morning received dispatches from Palermo, by the Moselle sloop; they relate chiefly to the surrender of the Seven Islands and the Bocca de Cattaro by the Russians. The inhabitants are represented to have afforded every assistance in their power to the French, in enabling them to take possession of their dominions. France has thus consummated a project which has long engaged the solicitude of her Emperor, not so much from any advantages which may accrue to her commerce, as from the acquirement of a position in the Mediterranean, which under the management probably designed for it may materially implicate the interests of this Country on the shores of the Levant.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Letters have been received from St. Peterſburgh, by a Mercantile Houſe in the City, which confirm the accounts of the probability of our amicable relations with Ruſſia continuing uninterrupted. They ſtate, that a Deputation from the native Merchants of that City waited upon the Miniſter of Commerce, in conſequence of the apprehenſions which were entertained of a rupture with this Country, and that the Miniſter aſſured them that the ſudden departure of the Britiſh merchantman from the Ruſſian ports did not proceed from any hoſtile meaſures being adopted by that Government, which, notwithſtanding many provocations which it had received, was amicably diſpoſed towards this country.

The nature of theſe provocations is not ſtated, but we are convinced that they are not of recent date. It is well known, that when the preſent Adminiſtration came into office, a very great degree of coolneſs ſubſiſted between the Ruſſian and Britiſh Governments, the former complaining, with ample reaſon, that the latter had not made the ſlighteſt exertion to ſerve the common cauſe, at the moment when the fate of Europe was at ſtake. One of the firſt meaſures of the preſent Miniſtry was, to endeavour to reſtore a good underſtanding between Ruſſia and this Country: but theſe exertions unfortunately came too late: irretated by the apathy of Great Britain on the one hand, and ſeduced by the artifices and flatteries of Bonaparte on the other, the Emperor of Ruſſia conſented to ſign the diſgraceful and fatal Peace of Tilſit.

We ſhall, perhaps, be told, that the ſeizure of the Daniſh Fleet is one of the provocations alluded to; but we are convinced that Ruſſia has much more reaſon to rejoice at it, than to reſent that meaſure. That Bonaparte had it in contemplation to get poſſeſſion of the Daniſh Fleet, and that he would, in a few weeks, have accompliſhed that object, if it had not been for the arrival of our Expedition off Zealand, is now almoſt univerſally admitted; and however ſerious the diſadvantages muſt have been to this Country, from France being in poſſeſſion of the Daniſh Navy, and the Port of Copenhagen, they would have been equal, if not greater, to Ruſſia. The acquiſitions with France has lately made in the Adriatic, joined to the poſſeſſion of the Morea, which there can be little doubt ſhe will ſoon obtain, would enable her to block up Ruſſia in the South, while the poſſeſſion of Copenhagen and the Daniſh navy would enable her to cut off almoſt all connection between Ruſſia and the reſt of Europe in the North.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

A letter from Memel, received by a respectable house, says :— "English ships being prohibited from entering our ports, and neutrals only permitted, few opportunities occur of writing to you. Our Court is still here. The French have such a strong attachment to Prussia, that they have no inclination to leave it. By the articles of the peace they were to cross the Passarge on the 20th of August; but they still occupy that neighbourhood under the pretence that the boundaries of Dantzic are not regulated; for two *Lieux* were stipulated, and now Lefebvre insists on two German miles. Prussia is not in a state to defend herself, and must submit to the mandates of the two Imperial Courts.

"All the contributions are very heavy on Konigsberg, which is desirous that Memel should pay the half; but there is no reason why 9000 inhabitants should pay an equal sum with 60,000. —The Loan is at 5 per cent. The flux is every fatal; no less than 300 died last week in Konigsberg; and at Wormditt, not far from the Passarge, not less than 600 are dead of the same disease— the whole of the inhabitants were not more than 1000. A dreadful distemper rages amongst the horned cattle. In Tilsit, out of 1100 cows the town had, only 10 remain.

LONDON,—OCTOBER 26.

Advices have been received, that Sir Arthur Paget, who arrived some time ago at Constantinople, has had several interviews with the Turkish Ministers. Report says, he has been received in a very friendly manner, and strong hopes are entertained that a good understanding will be restored between this country and the Porte.

We learn that there is almost a total suspension of all British commerce in Russia, and the exchange has fallen to a very low rate. An alarm had been taken at the attack on the Danish fleet, and the most vigorous exertions were making to put Cronstadt into a state of defence. There are only one 74 gun-ship, and three 60 gun ships there.

Private letters from the fleet mention, that as Admiral Gambier was returning on the evening of the 22d to his boat from the shore in order to go on board his ship, a musket shot was fired at him by some person unknown. The ball missed him, but unfortunately killed a seaman who was carrying the Admiral's boat cloak.

PORTSMOUTH TELEGRAPH,—Oct. 26

A letter from Altona, dated September 30, says—"It is confidently asserted, that the negociations between our Court and that of France, are brought to a conclusion: that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded, and will speedily be ratified; and it is expected in consequence thereof, that the united army of the Prince of Ponte Corvo will soon enter the Danish territory. The necessary preparations are already making at Rendsburgh for the reception of the Marshal and his attendants."

October 20.

We learn with sincere regret, that the state of the public mind in Sicily is highly unfavourable to the cause of their Sovereign, and we participate in the unpopularity of the Court. The vexations of the feudal system have so violently exasperated the people, that they are not likely to assist in the defence of the Island, if the British force should be unable to prevent an invasion. And all the recent letters say, that it may soon be necessary for their Majesties and suite to seek an asylum at Malta.

The Institution of Christ's Hospital called the *Blue-coat School*, was intended for the support and education of the children of persons who had lived in a respectable situation in life, but who, either by the death or the misfortunes of their parents, have become destitute of the means of support and education suitable to their former situation and expectation. This noble institution however, is greatly perverted from its true and original intention, and children are frequently placed there whose parents are not only capable of maintaining and educating them, but possesses the ample means of handsomely providing for them afterwards, to the exclusion of those pitiable objects for whom it seems peculiarly designed. *Dr. W——, the Vicar of Edmonton, near London, whose living is known to be upwards of 1200l. per annum, had a son placed, within these few days, in that Charity.*

October 21.

Paris Papers to the 11th and Dutch to the 14th instant have arrived. It appears from several articles in these journals, that the Russian squadron and troops in the Adriatic are not quite satisfied with respect to the security of their position. Notwithstanding an armistice subsists between the Court of St. Petersburgh and the Porte, and that one of the articles, the 4th, provides for the free passage of the Dardanelles, the Russian Commanders, it seems, did not think it adviseable to return by that route. Their entrance

into Venice is said to have been at first opposed by our squadron in the Adriatic; but of this we entertain some doubt. It is not likely that the British Commander would bar their ingress into that port at one time, and allow them to enter it a few days after. The circumstance, however, shews the apprehensions of our late ally. It argues a consciousness on the part of the Court of St. Petersburgh, that it has abandoned every one of the principles upon which it engaged in the two last continental wars.

The French Emperor seems determined, that his Legislative Authority shall march, *pari passa*, with his military despotism on the Continent. The Representative System, or, in other words, the Napoleon Code, is to be adopted throughout all the countries under his influence.

American Papers are received which contain an account of the acquittal of Colonel Burr on the charge of a misdemeanor; but the Government have not yet done with him. He is now to be tried in the place where the military expedition was completed.

The Boston Papers sound the alarm of a descent on the States by the Indian tribes, in case of a war with England; and the bare rumour of attack seems to strike terror to their hearts.

Such is the eagerness of the British families at Lisbon to return to England, that no less than 1000l. has been actually paid by one family for its passage to this country.

The Portuguese people are in the last letters described as unfriendly, or rather hostile, to the English.

It is a pregnant sign of our *riches*, but not our *prosperity* as a nation, that the amount of our revenue for the last quarter, in which there was a surplus of 2,300,000l. arose from our own consumption, and not from commerce. It was the produce of the excise, stamps and incidents—not of the Customs. In the latter there was a deficiency, and even the surplus on the corresponding quarter of the former year was greater than that of the present, by the sum of 700,000l.

Though Bonaparte has fattened himself upon Prussian cake and Russian oil, he still feels an invincible craving for *a slice of Turkey.*

October 26.

Saturday afternoon Lieutenant Colonel M'Quarrie, of the 73d regiment, arrived at the India House, with overland dispatches from the Governments in India, for the Court of Directors. Colonel M'Quarrie left Bombay on the 19th of March at which time the British possessions in India were in a state of perfect peace and tranquility, and improving prosperity.

On account of the war with the Turks, Colonel M'Quarrie was under the neceſſiy of adopting a long and circuitous rout from Buſſora; travelling thence through Arabia, Curdiſtan, Perſia, and by the Capſian, from Auzeley to Aſtracan, and thence through Ruſſia, and by the Baltic to England. The plague having made its appearance lately in the city of Aſtracan, he was obliged to perform 36 days quarantine at different places between the mouth of the River Wolga, and the city of Moſcow, before he was permitted to approach the latter, and finally proſecute his journey

Colonel M'Quarrie came to Yarmouth in the Calypſo ſloop of-war, and is the bearer of diſpatches from the Emperor of Perſia.

The Perſian Government has appointed an Ambaſſador to Bombay, to convey to the India Company aſſurances of its friendſhip. The Miniſter, Mirza Riza Cooly, has been nominated to this miſſion, for which great preparations have been made.

We are happy to ſtate, that Major General Sir Arthur Welleſley arrived yeſterday morning in the Holyhead packet.

The high Sheriff of the County of Clare has ſummoned a meeting of the Freeholders at Ennis, to take into conſideration the preſent ſyſtem of Tithes. Several other counties have already done the ſame, and we preſume the example will be followed by the reſt of the kingdom.

The payments into the Exchequer during the laſt week amounted to upwards of 4,500,000*l*.

All the Engliſh veſſels at Tonningen have been condemned and are unloading. The claimants from Hamburgh and elſewhere are compelled to produce their books and papers upon oath.

The French are making military roads from Weſſel, Mentz, and Straſburgh into the interior of Germanay; the road from Streſburgh, is to go through the greater part of Southern Germany.

The Caſtle of Johannilberg, a mountain celebrated for producing the beſt hock, has been given in full property to Marſhal Kellerman.

Within theſe few days, a ſhip was cleared out at the Cuſtomhouſe, of Thurſo, for Picton in America, with a number of Highlander families conſiſting of 130 perſons, in men, women, and children.

The Portugueſe Clergy are probably the moſt bigotten in Europe to the Popiſh Religion; and from their preſent conduct, it will be ſeen what part of religion they are moſt concerned for. Their embarraſſment, indeed, is extreme. If they go, they give up their temporal power and wealth; if they ſtay, they cannot be

ſuch fools as to ſuppoſe they can retain theſe. Bonapate profeſſes, indeed, a great reſpect for religion, but the *ſine qua non* of his religion is, "Thou ſhalt have no other Gods but me,"

The laſt ſerious attack on Portugal was in 1762. It was then defended by an Engliſh army, until a general peace was concluded. Times are altered.

PORTSMOUTH TELLEGRAPH.—Nov. 2.

A Supplement to the Gazette was publiſhed yeſterday, containing the diſpatches of Admiral Gambier aud Lord Cathcart, relative to the evacuation of Zealand by our troops. This important operation was conducted in a manner which reflects the higheſt credit on the officers who ſuperintended and arranged it. The embarkation commenced on the 13th, ſix days before the period ſtipulated for the evacuation, when it was interrupted by a gale of wind which laſted twenty-four hours. In conſequence it became impoſſible to complete the evacuation on the 19th ult. and Lord Cathcart was under the neceſſity of retaining poſſeſſion of the Citadel until the 20th, when the weather moderated and the remainder of the troops were embarked. This unavoidable prolongation of the period of the evacuation occaſioned ſome remonſtrances on the part of General Peyman. The nature of theſe remonſtrances is not mentioned in the official diſpatch; but the private letters ſtate, that the Daniſh Commander declared, "If an Engliſh ſoldier remained on ſhore after the expiration of the ſtipulated time, he would commence hoſtilities." Lord Cathcart bears teſtimony to the "honorable conduct of the Danes in the ſtrict and literal fulfilment of the articles of the capitulation." From certain appearances however, it was judged adviſeable to obſerve the greateſt caution in conducting the embarkation. For ſome weeks before the evacuation, conſiderable bodies of Daniſh troops had aſſembled in the iſlands contiguous to Zealand. It was in conſequence judged expedient to take a line of out poſts from Callondborg, along the ſouth-weſt coaſt to Wordenberg, to prevent them from paſſing over and annoying our rear, during the progreſs of the evacuation. The two battalions of the 95th, or rifle regiment, with ſome troops of the German Legion, and a battery of artillery, were ſent on this duty; but while the troops remained ſtationed there, not the ſlighteſt hoſtile diſpoſition appeared on the part of the Danes. And upon the evacuation, the right wing of the out-poſts, under

the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, aſſembled at Slagleſe, on the 15th, and the left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, at Neſtved, whence they marched to Copenhagen, and embarked on the 17th.

Sixteen ſail of the line, nine frigrates, fourteen ſloops of war and ſmaller veſſels, beſides gun boats, have been brought away. Two unſerveceable ſhips of the line, and two frigates, have been deſtroyed, and three ſhips on the ſtocks knocked to pieces. Beſides a vaſt quantity of ſtores which were embarked on board the fleet, ninety-two tranſpors have been freighted to bring off what the other ſhips could not contain. The Citadel was delivered up to the Danes in the ſame ſtate in which it was found when it ſurrendered.

It does not appear that Govenment had ever any intention of retaining poſſeſſion of Zealand beyond the period ſtipulated in the capitulation.

Admiral Gambier arrived in Town yeſterday, and reſumed his ſeat at the Board of Admiralty.

Sir Home Popham had a long interview yeſterday with the Board of Admiralty.

Letters of Marque and Repriſal againſt Denmark and the Italian States will, we believe, appear in the Gazette of Saturday.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, when the undermentioned extra ſhips were taken up and thus ſtationed, viz.

Coast of Bombay.—Euphrates, captain Philip Herbert; Sir W. Benſley, capt George Hooper; Sovereign, captain Alex. Campbell; Harriet, captain W. Lynch.

Bombay Direct.—Huddart, captain W. Neſbitt.

Madeira, Coast, and Bombay.—Monarch, captain S. Hawes.

Madeira and Bombay.—Alexandria, capt. Thomas Price.

The following officers were ſworn in to the command of their reſpective ſhips:—Captain Brown, of the Dorſetſhire, for China; captain Neſbitt, of the Huddart, for Bombay.

His Majeſty's brig Elk of 18 guns, captain Coghlan, has ſent into Jamaica a valuable Spaniſh ſhip and cargo, and 125,000 dollars on board.

The laſt letters from Hamburgh mention, that the Daniſh government was proceeding with the utmoſt rigour in the confiſcation of all property ſuſpected to be Britiſh. The proofs they required of claimants were ſuch as the latter could produce in very few caſes; ſo that condemnation was almoſt the general reſult of

inquiry. To ſuch an extent were theſe proceedings carried, that American ſhips having Britiſh goods on board were at firſt detained: but they were afterwards releaſed, in conſequence of a ſharp remonſtrance from General Armſtrong at Paris.

November 6.

Lord Cathcart it is ſaid, is to have the command of the expedition which is now on foot.

Letters from Madrid, of the 6th ultimo, ſtate, that a Proclamation, had been iſſued by the Spaniſh government, commanding the people of Spain to receive the troops of France (on their way to Portugal) into the Spaniſh dominions, as brothers and friends, and to afford them all neceſſary aſſiſtance and protection. Forty thouſand men are the number of French expected to march from the camp of Bayonne.

When the Gatcombe was preparing to ſail, a report prevailed at Liſbon, founded on intelligence received from Madrid, that the King of Spain was dead, ſuppoſed to have been *killed by poiſon.*

Eleven of the mutineers on board the Jaſon frigate, captain Cochrane, on the Halifax ſtation, have been tried by a court martial, and ſentenced to be *hung*. Five of them were to ſuffer on the 12th ultimo, on board that ſhip.

Sir Sidney Smith's ſquadron is to conſiſt of the Hibernia of 120 guns, which is to be his flag ſhip, the London, Pompee, Valiant, Captain, Marlborough, Monarch, Bedford, Elizabeth, and York, all ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigate. The Mediterranean is ſaid to be his deſtination. It is ſaid he is to take 6000 troops with him.

The Spaniſh officers and men who were ſent here from Monte Video, as priſoners of war, are ordered to be liberated and ſent home in a cartel immediately, agreeably to the conditions made between General Liniers and General Whitelocke.

Died on the 14th of July, in conſequence of the wounds he received at Buenos Ayres, col. Kington of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

November 7.

The diſpatches laſt received from Liſbon, are ſaid to ſtate, that a few days from their date, namely, the 10th ult. an interview was to take place between Lord Strangford, the Prince Regent, and the Portugueſe Miniſtry, at which the ſubject of the propoſed emigration to the Brazils was to be finally diſcuſſed. The Vaſco de Gama, a ſhip of the line, carrying 74 guns, was ready for ſea, and about to proceed to the Brazils, with the young Prince De Beria.

Several letters from Madrid of the 9th ult. have been received. These are completely ſilent upon the ſubject of the reported death of the king of Spain, and on the 16th the ſtatement was univerſlly diſcredited at Liſbon. It is poſitively ſtated, that conſiderable body of Spaniſh troops had ſent out on its march for Portugal, to co-operate with the French army, which was proceeding againſt that kingdom.

All communication has been cut off between Spain and the garriſon of Gibraltar, as appears by the following:

"*Gibraltar, October* 8.

"We yeſterday, had the unpleaſant intelligence of our communication being ſtopt with Spain. I ſaw the letter from the Spaniſh General commanding the lines. We have to thank our bitter enemy Bonaparte for it. Report ſays, 96,000 French have entered Spain, part for Portugal, and the reſt to amuſe us here. How they are to exiſt, God knows. The harveſt in Spain has been very bad, and the neighbourhood has almoſt entirely been ſupplied with corn from Gibraltar. We ſhall loſe a ſupply of vegetables and poultry, but they will loſe the principal ſtaff of a Spaniard's life—bread. The natives are apprehenſive of the town being bombarded Thoſe at the head of affairs here think it poſſible, and meaſures are taking accordingly."

The Duke of Kent, it is reported, will ſhortly go out to his government of Gibraltar, there being ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe, that part of the French army, which is entering Spain, and approaching Portugal, will finally join the Spaniards in ſome attempt upon that fortreſs.

A veſſel arrived yeſterday in the river from Embden, the maſter of which reports,that at the time he ſailed, all the French troops were rapidly retireing from the Pruſſian ſtates. It was confidently ſtated at Embden, that theſe troops were to form part of a large army deſtined to co-operate with a Ruſſian force in the invaſion of Turkey.

The liberality of his Majeſty to the late Cardinal of York is generally known, and as generally applauded. We are happy to announce a ſimilar trait of royal beneficence in favour of the widow of the elder brother of the Cardinal,—the Counteſs of Albany, Princeſs of Stalberg. His Majeſty we underſtand, having authoriſed Sir John Hippiſley, thro' whom the application was made, to inform the Counteſs, that a conſiderable portion of the penſion granted to the Cardinal will be continued to her for life.

BRITISH NAVY.

The diſtribution of the NAVAL FORCE, up to the 1ſt inſtant, (*November*) is as follows:—At ſea, *one hundred ſhips of the line*; eleven from 50 to 44 guns; one hundred and forty-one frigates; one hundred and ſeventy-five ſloops, &c. and one hundred and ſeventy five gun brigs and ſmaller veſſels—making a total of ſix hundred and two ſhips of war; which added to thoſe in commiſſion and under repair, including the guard-ſhips, give 146 of the line, twenty-one from 50 to 44 guns, one hundred and eighty frigates; two hundred and nineteen ſloops; and two hundred and twenty gun-brigs, &c. making a total of ſeven hundred and ninety ſhips of war. Excluſive of theſe, there are *forty-four ſail of the line building*, and forty-five in ordinary, forming the proud, the unparalleled aggregate of TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE SAIL OF THE LINE, indepedent of the Daniſh fleet.

Louis the XVIII. landed at Yarmouth on Monday. He came on ſhore in Admiral Douglas' barge, and in the moſt private manner. On his landing he was received by Admirals Douglas and Effington, captain Curry of the flag-ſhip, and Mr Brooke, of the Alien Office, London. The party immediately aſſembled at the houſe of Admiral Douglas's ſecretary, which ſtood near to the ſpot. Here the Count had the firſt interview with Monſieur (the Count de Artois.) The carriages of Admirals Douglas and Effington were ſhortly ready to convey the Count and his ſuite to the houſe of Admiral Douglas to breakfaſt, where the illuſtrious gueſts received a hearty welcome, and were treated with that true Engliſh hoſpitality, ſo congenial to the feelings of a Britiſh ſeaman. The party were joined at breakfaſt by Admiral Ruſſel, Sir Samuel Hood, and ſeveral Captains. After breakfaſt he took his leave, and ſet off for Yarmouth in his own carriage, for Goſfield Hall. The Duke de Berri arrived in Town on Tueſday night, having left Monſieur, the Duke D'Angouleme, the Prince de Conde, and the Duke of Bourbon, (the father of the unfortunate Duke D'Enghein) with Louis VIII. the preceding morning.

The remains of the South American army, and the army returned from the Baltic, even the increaſed numbers of the German Legion, all daily expected in this country, make a force of about 26,000 men. Added to this, the volunteers from the malitia now organized with the line, and forming complete ſecond battalions, there will ſhortly be a *diſpoſable army* of upwards of 50,000 men.

LONDON,—October 18.

The following had the honour of being presented to His Majesty :—

Captain Collier, upon his arrival from Copenhagen, when he had the honur of kissing His majesty's hand, upon which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood.

Lieutenant Frederick Cathcart, Aid-du-camp to Lieutenat General Lord Cathcart, upon his arrival from Copenhagen, by Viscount Castlereagh.

Mr. B. Taylor, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, by Mr. Canning, upon his return from Copenhagen.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up, and thus stationed, viz :—

Calcutta, 819 tons, Captain———; Lord Nelson, 819, W. C. Hutton ; Preston, 671, Sturrock : Hugh Inglis, 820, Fairfax: William Pitt, 819, Graham : Streatham, 819, J. Dale : and Lady Jane Dundas, 820, H. Lindsay : for Madras and Bengal.—Jane Duchess of Gordon, 820, Cameron : and Bengal, 818, Cumine : for Ceylon and Bengal.—Earl St. Vincent, 818, Jones, for Bombay direct —Phœnix, 818, Ramsden ; Europe, 819, Gledston ; and Lord Castlereagh, 812, C. Kymer, for St Helena and Bengal.

The *Essex* was stationed for Bombay and China instead of the *Canton*, and the *Canton* stationed for China direct.—Captain Nesbitt was sworn into the comand of the ship *Essex*, consigned to Bombay and China.—The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

THE FAMOUS LEICESTERSHIRE OX.

Thursday, was slaughtered at Plymouth, by Messrs. Hayter and Co. contractors for the supply of fresh beef for the Royal Navy, and provisions to the prisoners of war at that port, the famous Leicestershire ox, lately shown through the kingdom by the late proprietor, Mr. Bostock of Bath. The weight of this stupendous animal was as follows.—1st fore quarter, 5cwt. 2qrs. 3lb. 2d. fore quarter, 5cwt. 0qrs. 27lb. 1st. hind quarter, 3cwt. 3qrs. 2d hind quarter, 4cwt. 1qr. The weight of the hide alone was 182lb. When delivered to the French and Spanish prisoners for their day's allowance, they appeared quite astonished at the immense size of each quarter, and said it was no wonder the English was called *rosa beefa*.

PORTSMOUTH TELEGRAPH—October 5.

Lord Lavington's title being extinct, his Majesty by the articles of Union, will of course create a new Peer of Ireland.

It is said, that Admiral Gambier, and Lord Cathcart are, with their respective force, to proceed to the river La Plata, as soon as they shall have sent home the Danish shipping and stores.

The Emperor Francis, it is said, intends to be crowned King of Austria in November.

A great number of French troops are marching from Upper Italy to the Kingdom of Naples, whence it is concluded that an attack on the island of Sicily is not far distant. The court of Palermo has, in consequence, by way of precaution, already removed its treasury and other valuables to Malta.

On the 17th ultimo, Lucien Bonaparte arrived at Rome from Ruffinella, in order to attend the funeral of one of his sons, who had died about a week before. The Italian and German Journals simply mention him as the *Senator* Lucien.

It will be remembered, that when the expedition against Rosetta was undertaking by the officer commanding at Alexandria, it was described as necessary to secure a supply of provisions. That any such necessity existed is completeley disproved by the event. Our troops are stated to be abundantly supplied, though the disastrous affair at Rosetta no doubt cut off resources which otherwise would have been obtained

Two ships of the line and a cutter were detached from Admiral Gambier's fleet, at the beginning of September, to take possession of two Danish line of battle ships, one of them of 88 guns lying in the port of Christiansand, in Norway. They had taken possession of Flekkeroe, an island which commands the entrance of that harbour. It was not doubted that this remnant of the Danish navy would be in our hands in the course of a few days.

"On Monday," says the *Cork Reporter*, of the 23d, "the Mayor issued orders to illuminate the city, in honor of the taking of Copenhagen and the Danish navy; but the order was countermanded, owing to a remonstrance, signed by a number of respectable merchants, in which they declared, that, viewing as they did, the attack upon Denmark as an unprecedented and, apparently, unwarranted outrage upon a Neutral Power, and with which they had been engaged in an extensive commerce, they could not countenance it by any public act of theirs."

Great hopes are still entertained by Government that Mungo

Park, the enterpriſing reſearcher after the courſe of the river Niger, may ſtill be living, and effect the important object of his laudable miſſion.

On Monday laſt the Earl of Catham was unanimouſly elected High Steward of the Borough of Colcheſter.

The red ribband of the late Lord Lavington will, it is ſaid, be given to Admiral Gambier.

It is ſaid, that the Earl of Pembroke is recalled from Vienna.

A conſiderable number of veſſels trading between various ports of the enemy, contrary to the order of the Britiſh Council, have been detained at Malta. A liſt containing the names of twenty-two, chiefly conſiſting of Americans and Danes, has already been received, and was on Friday exhibited in the uſual place at Lloyd's. They were detained between the 1ſt of June and 21ſt of Auguſt.

The following advertiſement is copied from a Halifax Paper of July 24:

"NOTICE TO BRITISH SEAMEN.

"The American Committees have determined to retaliate upon all Britiſh Seamen, if the deſerters who were taken in the Cheſapeak ſuffer for their crimes. That they will do ſo, if found guilty upon their trial, is not to be doubted. It therefore behoves all Engliſh ſeamen to take care of themſelves, and by joining their own coutry's ſtandard again, avoid an ignominious and unlawful death."

The Daniſh General Peyman ſent two letters of thanks to Lord Cathcart, before he left Copenhagen, complimenting him on the good behaviour of the troops under his command, and praiſing their excellent diſcipline. A great number of them were quartered in the King's Palace, and to their honour, when they quitted it, every thing remained in the ſame good order as before it was entered.

There are now at a coach-maker's, in Long-Acre, two beautiful carriages, of fanciful form, with ten harneſs, for Chriſtophe, the ſable Chief of Hayti. The arms are a ſun riſing from the ſea, ſurrounded by bees, emblematical of a new nation riſing by induſtry. The creſt is a black, holding the cap of liberty.

A young gentleman of reſpectable fortune, family and character, offered himſelf a candidate for a Borough in the weſt of England, and had every proſpect of ſucceſs in his election, when his opponent propagated a report that he was a member of the Hell Fire Club, and ſent a hired mob through the town, to bawl out, "No *Hell Fire Club.*" The young candidate's friends, inſtead of contradicting this falſehood, were equally voiceferous in roaring out, "Hell Fire *for ever!*" and the conſequence was the loſs of his election.

THE STATESMAN.—October 16.

The intelligence brought by the Walsingham packet from Lisbon, confirms our worst fears respecting Portugal.—The ports of that country are to be shut against the English on the 20th inst.; but little time is, therefore, allowed the merchant to wind up his accounts, collect his debts, and prepare for embarkation.—Our Ambassador, Lord Strangford, had intimated to our countrymen, that after that day, their persons and property could not be guaranteed.—His Majesty's ship Lively was waiting to bring away his Excellency. The reports respecting the intention of Prince Regent to embark for the Brazils, are contradictory, but we think there is little likelihood of any thing of the kind happening, now we know for certain that the ports of Portugal are about to be closed against us.

We have been favored with a letter from Bilboa, dated the 20th ult. which is addressed to one of the first Spanish houses in the city. This letter states that the destination of the great force assembled at Bayonne is still an enigma; but that the arrival of a corps of between 8 and 900 *miners*, has given rise to a suspicion, that the French have some design against Gibraltar. The French certainly never could expect to meet with any resistance from the Portuguese, adequate to the force assembled at Bayonne; at any rate there are no fortresses in Portugal which would require *miners* to be employed in their reduction. It is very possible that Bonaparte may wish to make a diversion of our force, and endeavour to relieve his new allies the Danes, by drawing our attention from the Baltic to the defence of our own possessions.

The circumstance of the French having recently prevailed on the Emperor of Morocco to discontinue furnishing our garrison at Gibraltar with provisions, gives probability to the above report.

A vessel has arrived at Inverness from Cronstadt, the master of which relates, that, before he left that place, the Emperor Alexander had three times visited Cronstadt, for the purpose of viewing experiments made on a vessel, at some small distance, by the fire from the fortifications, that, should a British fleet appear, the inhabitants might learn how far the fort of Cronstadt could afford protection. The Russians were highly elated with the succefs of these experimetns, but expressed themselves very unwilling to go to war with England; the merchatns, in particular openly declared their determination to oppose it by every means in their power.

The sensible part of the Americans, it is said, are averse to a

war with Great Britain, and the ſame we believe, may be ſaid of the ſenſible part of the Engliſh; but the parts in both nations are ſeldom attended to on ſuch occaſions.

There is much reaſon to be afraid, that any kind of peace with Denmark would be hollow and inſecure. It is really too much to expect that they ſhould forget what is paſt ſo eaſily, as to deſire *a continuation of our friendſhip!*

The regulations dictated by France to the government of Holland have been ſo rigidly and ſucceſsfully enforced, that we can promiſe ourſelves but little intercourſe with that country henceforward. The laſt arrival from thence is a gentleman who made his eſcape on the 3d inſt. in a ſmall boat, upon the uncertain chance of being picked up by ſome veſſel bound to England. He was fortunate enough to meet with one, after having been a few hours at ſea, and landed in ſafety. According to his report, the Dutch government are almoſt in the daily practice of altering the laws relating to the admiſſion of ſtrangers, and the intercourſe with this country. An order was iſſued, ſome time ago, "that every perſon leaving Holland for a neutral or friendly port, ſhould depoſit with the government 1000 guilders, as a pledge that he was going to the place ſpecified in his paſſport." His arrival was to be atteſted by the Conſul reſident at the neutral or friendly port; and, upon ſatisfying theſe forms, the government promiſed to return this cautionary depoſit. This decree continued in force only for a ſhort time. It was ſoon diſcovered by the French Directors of the Dutch Police, that there were many perſons who were willing to pay the thouſand guilders for the opportunity of eſcaping. The conſequence was, that the former regulation was annulled, another eſtabliſhed, which ſtrictly enjoins, "that no perſon ſhall be permitted to quit the territory of Holland by *ſea* on any pretence whatever."

It appears from the intelligence communicated by ſeveral letters, that the relations between Sweden and Denmark have undergone a change very different indeed from that which remours afloat for ſome days ſeemed to indicate. All communication between thoſe powers is ſaid to be interrupted, particularly by the ordinary poſt. The Swediſh letters from Denmark have been ſtopped, and *vice verſa*, and it is even added, that the Daniſh letters intercepted in the Swediſh poſt offices have been tranſmitted for examination to the ſeat of Government. This proceeding muſt imply a ſuſpicion of colluſion upon the part of the Daniſh Government with France.

PORTSMOUTH TELEGRAPH,—Oct. 12.

A Proclamation has been iſſued at Memel, dated the 2d of September, by which all Engliſh veſſels ars forbid to enter that or any Pruſſian Port, and even Neutral veſſels, coming from a Britiſh Port, are included in this prohibition. It is alſo ſaid that Bonaparte has made a formal demand upon the Emperor Alexander, that all the Ports of Ruſſia ſhould be ſhut againſt Engliſh veſſels.

PROCLAMATION.

" It is hereby made known to all merchants of this place that in purſuance of the Peace concluded at Tilſit between Pruſſia and France, not only all Pruſſian ports ſhall be ſhut againſt Engliſh ſhips, but that alſo all trade and commerce between Pruſſia and England muſt ceaſe.

" Hitherto they could only be ſhut up in a private manner, becauſe ſeveral Pruſſian ſhips were lying in Engliſh ports, and it became therefore neceſſary to preſerve them, and becauſe ſeveral other veſſels, laden with proviſions, unavoidably required for this country, were ſtill at ſea. Theſe obſtacles being now removed, we hereby publicly make known by his Royal Majeſty's command, that this port, in common with all other Pruſſian harbours, are ſhut againſt all ſhips which are Engliſh, or belonging to any individual of the Engliſh nation: that under no circumſtances, and no pretences whatſoever, an Engliſh ſhip, ro even a neutral bottom, coming from Engliſh ports or Engliſh colonies, ſhall be admitted into the ports of this country; and that no perſon ſhall be permitted, on pain of the goods being confiscated, and other ſevere puniſhment inflicted, to ſend goods from this place to any Engliſh port or Engliſh colonies, or to order them to be ſent to this port—in ſhort, that no navigation or trade with England, or the Engliſh colonies, ſhall be permitted either in Engliſh or neutral bottoms.

" Now whereas the ſtrict obſervance and execution of this point, ſtipulated in the Treaty of Tilſit, between France and Pruſſia, has been enjoined to us by his Royal Majeſty in the moſt rigorous manner, and on pain of being diſmiſſed from our offices, and other ſevere puniſhments; therefore, we have ſtrictly directed and inſtructed all our ſubordinate officers carefully to watch over all caſes of tranſgreſſion, and as ſoon as any ſuch caſes ſhall happen and take place, immediately to report them to us.

" While we thus give the public notice on the ſaid ſubject, we at the ſame time adviſe and warn all Merchants of this place not to render themſelves guilty of a contravention, which from the meaſures we have adopted will certainly be diſcovered, and not to expoſe themſelves on occount of a ſmall illicit profit to the confiſcation of their goods, and other ſevere criminal puniſhment.

" Memel, September 2, 1807.

M. De Coſſigny, a correſpondent of the National Inſtitute of France, has found out a method of preventing exploſions, ſo frequent in powder mills; and as an inſtance of its validity, he aſſerts, that the two powder mills, in the Iſle of France, have been worked during theſe 26 years paſt, in conſequence of following his method, without a ſingle exploſion, though previous to the adoption of his plan, exploſions had been frequent. We truſt, if the national inſtitute find M. Coſſigny's plan effectual, they will publiſh it to the world at large, for the benefit of humanity.

THE STATESMAN,—NOVEMBER 12.

WE ſtated in our yeſterday's Paper that all friendly communication between this country and Portugal had now finally terminated, and to-day we are ſorry to confirm this account by inſerting the folowing Proclamation of the PRINCE REGENT, brought over by the *Auckland* packet, juſt arived at Falmouth, in eleven days from Liſbon:—

EDICT BY THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL.

It have always been my greateſt ſolicitude to preſerve within my dominions, during the preſent war, the moſt perfect neutrality, upon account of the acknowledged benefits reſulting therefrom. It being, however, impoſible to preſerve that neutrality any longer, and conſidering beſides how deſirable a general pacification is to humanity; I have been pleaſed to accede to the cauſe of the Continent, uniting myſelf to his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and to his Catholic Majeſty, with the view of contributing as much as in my power to the acceleration of the Maritime Peace: wherefore I am pleaſed to order, that the Ports of this Kingdom ſhall be immediately ſhut againſt the entry of the ſhips, as well of war as merchantmen, belonging to Great Britain, &c. &c.

Given at the Palace of Mafra, the 20th October, 1807, by order of the Prince Regent our Sovereign.—That all Perſons may have due notice, it is ordered that the Edict be publicly affixed.

The Crown Prince of Denmark has iſſued a Proclamation, by which the principal is aſſerted, "that *free bottoms make free goods*—and the Daniſh ſhips of war are therefore ſtrictly ordered and enjoined not to capture, bring in, or detain any ſhips either of friendly or neutral nations, let the cargoes appertain to whom they may, if the ſhip's papers are found to be regular, and ſhe not be loaded with contraband of war, deſtined for an Engliſh fleet." On the other hand—"*Enemy's ſhips are to make enemy's goods*, unles it can be ſatisfactorily ſhewn that the cargo is neutral property, and was put on board before the commencement of hoſtilities."

King Louis, who is returned to Holland, is very ill, and has been in a bad ſtate of health for ſome time.

The letters from Gottenburgh mention, that Lord Hutchinſon was at Sockholm on his way to England.

Arthur O'Connor, the Editor of the French *Argus*, in an adreſs to the *Potentates* of the Continent, by a miſtake of the Preſs, calls them the *Potatoes* of the Continent!

If we ſhould happen at laſt to be involved in a war with all the World, there will be a ſaving at leaſt in the *Salary of Ambaſſadors*.

Bonaparte, it is ſaid, eats no *animal food*; but that does not prove that he is no friend to the *butchering* trade!

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is the Copy of a Circular Letter addressed, not only to the merchants, but to all the inhabitants of South America who were subject to our arms.* We copy it from an original in our possession, addressed to a mercantile house in Monte Video. It is really a curious document, and fully serves to shew, that our Commanders can contrive to imitate, if not to *excel*, the conduct of BONAPARTE'S agents in Europe—nay more, that they yield to none in the use of "fair and honourable, strict and inpartial justice," and other smooth phrases, calculated to sooth the feelings of those who become subject to the pressure of arbitrary power:—

SIR—As Prize Agents to the British forces, we call upon you to render in a correct statement, in writing, of all such property, whether in money, or merchandize, which you had in possession on the 3d of February last, belonging to absent merchants or individuals, not under the protection of the English Government.

You are, at the same time, cautioned to be particularly careful and exact in drawing out the required statement, and not to dispose of such property—lest recourse should be had to coercive measures, equally repugnant to the inclination and character of the British;—but, although the captors can be generous, they are determined no to be *swindled*—(*enganados*)—out of their rights; and a forfeiture of your individual property may, perhaps, be the consequence of any attempt at fraud.

The statement thus called for must be handed in at the Prize-office, on or before the 19th of this month; when, should it be deemed right to condemn the articles as prize, regular receipts and certificates will be given, to exonerate you from all future demands; and your agency paid, with the same punctuality as if you were conducting the transaction with your former employers.

Should any doubtful points arise, which cannot be adjusted betwen you and us, such shall be laid before a respectable court, where every attentions, will be paid to fair and honourable representations, and strict and impartial justice awarded.

We adopt this method in the first instance—wishing to rely on the known honour and probity of the Spanish character, rather than that of personally inspecting or prying into your houses, stores, &c.; or of the vexatious and litigious mode of offering rewards to informers;—but, if this call is not satisfactorily attended to, on your part, the latter methods must be resorted to.

J. TYRRELL.
WM. BLACKER.
9th May, 1807. R. G. ELRINGTON.

It is said that Sir Brook Watson has died in moderate circumstances. If so, he deserves a splendid monument at the expence of his country, and, instead of all other eulogium, let there be this simple inscription:—

Here lies Sir Brook Watson,
Who after serving a rich and wasteful nation,
In three most expensive wars,
As Commissary General of the Forces,
Died a poor man!

LIST OF SHIPS OF WAR.

LYING IN THE TAGUS (LISBON,) IN SEPT. 1806.

Names.	*Guns.*	*Their State.*
Principe Real	84	Lower masts rigged, and the lower yards are across.
Principe de Brazil	84	
Rainha de Portugal	74	
Alfonso de Albuquerque	74	Lower masts rigged, top-masts up and down the lower masts, jib-booms on the bow-spitit, cable bent to the spare anchors; appear to have their ballast on board.
Princese de Abeire	64	
Infante de Pedro	74	
Meduse	74	
Belem	64	
Maria Principa	74	
*St. Sebastine	74	
Name unknown	74	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Name unknown	74	
Santa Antonia	70	In dock 7 years and 3 months.
Prince Regent	74	Building.
Theriza	50	Lower masts rigged, and jib-boom on the bow-spirit; just caulked.
Gulsinia	44	
Amasonia	50	
Perolo	50	Lower masts rigged, and the top-masts up and down the masts; anchors on board, and one cable bent.
Active	36	
Princesa de Abiena	36	
Andoninha	32	
Venus	36	Repairing, and preparing to heave down.
Ulluses	36	
Real Fonsor	28	Just repaired, and fitting.
Bon Ventura	16	Caulking.
Serpenta	22	Lower masts rigged; anchors and cables on board.
Delegente	22	
Gaivota	22	
Real Fonza	16	
Fereta (Schooner)	8	Fitting for sea (new).
Benjamma	22	Corvette (French).
Triton	44	Lower masts rigged, top-masts and spars on broad; just caulked.

* Just undergone a good repair, and afloat.

N. B. One 74 gun ship sailed the latter end of August, and the Rainha de Portugal arrived.

FROM THE GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE.

Head Quarters, Gibraltar, October 8, 1807.

Notice having been received from the Officers commanding in the Spanish lines, in consequence of orders from the Court, the communication is closed between Spain and the fortress. It is hereby ordered and directed, that all subjects of his most Catholic Majesty, and all countries under the dominion of France, residing within this place, do leave the same with the least possible delay.

LIMERICK,—September 23.

Sir R. Harte, Mayor of this city, having received a communication from Mr. Trail, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of the present situation of the county and city, for Limerick, forwarded circular letters to the Magistrates of the county to meet those of the city, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best measures to be adopted for preventing those outrages which have lately disturbed the peace and tranquillity of both; the day fixed on was Monday last at the Council Chamber, and a more highly respectable meeting could not be desired: it is not too much to say that we had the dignity, the wealth, the consequence, the representation of the county and city of Limerick, upwards of sixty Magistrates were present, and a number of other highly respectable Gentlemen.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, that it appears to this Meeting, that many parts of the county and of the Liberties have been of late disturbed by nightly meetings of armed parties, who have marched through the country in open contempt of the laws, and have committed various acts of outrage.

Resolved, that we hold it indispensible not to lose any time in suppressing those disorders, and that we pledge ourselves, collectively and individvally, to adopt the most effectual means for that purpose.

Resolved, that all persons within the county and liberties of the city of Limerick, who shall neglect to register their arms, pursuant to their provisions of "An Act to prevent improper persons from having arms in Ireland," shall be proceeded against with the utmost rigour; and that if the provisions of this act shall not be found sufficient to restore the peace of this county, that the "Insurrection Act" ought to be inforced in such parts of it as shall continue to be disturbed.

Abstracts of the Act of Parliament passed last Sessions respecting the Registry of Arms, have been prepared and forwarded by directions to the different Magistrates: and it is earnestly recommend that the purport thereof, and the penalties for neglect, may be strongly impressed by all persons who have influence on the lower discription of the people in the County and Liberties of Limerick.

A Hackney Coachman and a Shoeblack.—Men form their opinions of circumstances of every sort, even the weather, being good or bad, from the particular relation those circumstances have to their own situations—A shoe-black meeting a hackney-coachman on a very fine sun shining day in the middle of November, accosted him with "All is bad still, Tom, all is bad yet, for you and I—here's another of these blasted fine days."

STATESMAN.—October 12.

A General Court Martial is about to assemble at Chelsea Hospital, of which Colonel Dilkes is to be the President, for the trial of Lieutenant Mc Mahon, of the 69th, on charges preferred against him by Captain Sparkes, of the 51st, for improper behaviour to the Commander of the Lord Castlereagh Indiaman, in which he came passenger to England.

In the Sitting of the 11th instant, the French Legislative Body converted into law, the *project* which fixes the *maximum* of the pensions of Ministers, Grand Officers of the Empire, and their widows, at 20,000 francs.

The following is a Copy of Admiral Gambier's Public Thanks to Captain Peter Puget, of His Majesty's ship *Goliah*, for the spirited conduct of the Advanced Squadron before Copenhagen, which were placed under his command:

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen,
Aug. 23, 1807.

SIR,

Having observed, with great satisfaction, the spirited conduct of the sloops, armed ships, bombs, gun-brigs, tenders and boats, under your direction, which so gallantly opposed the Crown Battery, block-ships, praams, and gun-vessels of the Enemy, for so many hours this day, I have to desire you will accept, on your own part, and communicate to the commanders, officers, and crews of the several ships, vessels, and boats that were so arduously engaged, my highest praise and approbation of the bravery and energy which was displayed by the whole squadron on that occasion.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
J. GAMBIER.

Captain Puget, commanding the
Advanced Squadron before Copenhagen.

The Imperial Ukase of his Majesty of all the Russias, respecting the admission of Foreigners into his Dominions, imposes such restraints on that class of people, that we should suppose most of the British will be inclined to regard it as a prohibition.

It appears that a material change is to take place in the form of the French Government. The Tribunate is to be abolished, and two Sittings, something similar to the Constitution of the British Parliament, substituted in its room.—From the sneers, however, which Bonaparte has lately thrown out against our Parties and changeable Councils, it is pretty certain that the resemblance, at least during his life time, will be more in form than in substance. But it is not improbable that after-ages may reap the good effects of such an institution. It may then be truly said that liberty, which bloodshed and struggles could not attain, was at last conferred on the French Nation by the despotic act of a Military Tyrant.

THE STATESMAN,—OCTOBER 13.

NAPLES, AUG 25.—The utmost tranquillity prevails at present in all the provinces of the kingdom of Naples. All the persons who were chiefly implicated have been banished the country. It is generally reported here that in the course of next month a landing will be effected in Sicily. Divisions of French troops are almost daily arriving in Upper Italy. Rumour states, that Queen Caroline died lately in Palermo.—*Hamburgh Correspondent of September 18th.*

STRASBURGH, SEPT. 12.—The project of the constitution of the Kingdom of Westphalia, which has been laid before the deputies of that Kingdom in Paris is now circulating here. This project contains, 6 sections, and 27 articles. One moiety of the Allodial domains is distined for such Generals and Officers as have particularly distinguished themselves in the last campaign. The kingdom of Westphalia is to form part of the confederation of the Rhine, and its contingent of troops is to consist of 20,000 foot, 3,500 horse, and 1,500 artillery. The King and the Royal Family are to have a species of private treasury, under the title of Crown Treasury The Kingdom of Westphalia is to be governed according to principles which secure the equality of all subjects in the eye of the law, and the unrestrained liberty of religious worship. The general or provincial states of the countries which compose the kingdom, all political corporations of that description, and all privileges of the said corporation towns and provinces are abolished. The Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Westphalia must all enjoy equal rights. The nobility is to continue in its different degrees and gradations, but without the nobles being always allowed any executive claim on places and dignities, nor any exemption from taxes and other public burthens.

Four Ministers are to be appointed, namely, a Minister of justice, of the Interior, of Trade, and Finance.

The Council of state is to consist of 25 Members, who can be dismissed by the King at his pleasure. All laws which concern the finances, civil, or criminal laws are to be framed and discussed in the Council of State, &c. &c.

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 21.—The Capitulation of Copenhagen has not been ratified by the Prince Royal, who has, on the contrary, directed new measures of severity against the English; he has recalled his Minister from London, formally declared war against England, and made a common cause with France.

TURKEY.

OCT. 14.—The Court Gazette contains, this day, an article from Turkey, to the following effect:—

"In consequence of the armistice concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, the navigation of the Black Sea is become free; but the advanced state of the season will permit only a small number of vessels to profit by this liberty.

"The Russian Officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, have been released from the slave prison, where they were confined at Constantinople. They will be conveyed to Odessa in Ragusian vessels.

"The Turks have nominated Silistria as the place for carrying on the negociations for a definitive treaty of peace; but many obstacles seem to stand in the way of the approaching opening of the congress.

"The Janissaries, after some fresh motions towards a rebellion, on the first of September received their pay, which had been in arrear for a considerable time.

"The 10th of September, General Gardanne, Ambassador from France to Parsia, passed over from Tophana to Scutarion on his journey to Tehran, by the way of Bagdad. This Minister is accompanied by Mirzer Mahmoud, Envoy from the Shah of Persia, the French Officers destined for the East Indies, Commercial Agents, and Missionaries."

VIENNA, OCT. 12.—The Archduke Charles is on his return from his journey to Bohemia, where he reviewed the different bodies of troops. A new distribution of them is expected.

There are now seventeen Cardinal's hats vacant at Rome, and one of the Cardinals, last elected, has declined that dignity. It would appear, from the Romish Church, that Bonaparte wishes the Papal system to die awy. They Papal ports are all occupied by French troops, and the whole power of the Pope, temporal and spiritual, will probably be soon absorbed by the King of Italy.

Poussin received only seven pounds for his celebrated picture of the Plague, which has been sold for five hundred guineas.

Diderot, in a dialogue between a disciple of Confucius and a Chinese Prince, has paid a striking homage to the doctrine of a future state, thus:—The Philosopher—If you make an improper use of your reason, you will be miserable in this life; and who can assure you that you will not be more wretched still in another?

The Prince—Pray, who has told you that there will be anothe life?

The Philosopher—Were the case doubtful, you ought to conduct yourself as if there were one.

The Prince—Well, but suppose I am certain that there will be none;

The Philosopher—THAH YOU NEVER CAN.

AFRICA.

A dreadful carnage has taken place in Africa, among ſome of the principal tribes there. From all we have been enabled to learn, it appears that one of the chiefs, a very rich and powerful prince, of the tribe of the Aſſenteis, died, and in conformity with the cuſtom was burried, and a large portion of the treaſure depoſited in his grave. The Chief of another Tribe found means to approach the tomb, from whence he ſtole the money; the violation was diſcovered—the thief was purſued, who it was diſcovered had taken refuge with another Chief, with whom he had ſhared the booty, and theſe two were joined by a third. Theſe three Tribes were followed by the party aggrieved, with a very large army. One of the offending parties proceeded to the Engliſh fort of Anamaboo, where 7000 women and children had previouſly taken ſhelter: the fort was attacked by the Aſſenteis, in the defence of which 1700 of them were killed. They were afterwards informed, that the Chief of the Tribe of whom they were in ſearch had eſcaped to Cape Coaſt Caſtle, for which place they inſtantly commenced their march, and on their arrival there, he was given up by the governor, with whom they ſeparated on the moſt friendly terms, and proceeded again in ſearch of the other offenders, carrying fire and murder through the whole of the country thro' which they marched. When at Cape Coaſt, they had proceeded about 600 miles from their native country, and it is ſaid, that in the courſe of the march not leſs than from 30 to 40,000 perſons had fallen victims to their ferocity.

A Lady often hearing her huſband drink *his old friend*, aſked him the meaning of it: he replied, *the Church*: "Bleſs me, my dear, I wonder you ſo often give that toaſt, when you know you have not been within it theſe ſix months."

Louis XIV. once aſked Count MAHONY, a native of Ireland, if he underſtood *Italian?* "Yes, place your Majeſty, were it ſpoken *in Iriſh*!"

A *ſharp* PUN.—In alluſion to one of the ports of Poland, a punſter obſerves, that the King of PRUSSIA ought not to complain of BONAPARTE, as he has taken a THORN *out of his ſide*.

A dramatic writer having preſented *a Comedy* (of his own compoſing) to a manager of a Theatre, and perceiving his piece was apparently ſlighted by him, very gravely replied, "It was by ſo means a performance *to be laughed at*."

THE LABOURS OF THE NEEDLE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

The following correct Calculation of the number of Stitches in a Plain Shirt, may poſſibly draw the attention of your fair Readers.

Your's, &c.

LETITIA GUSSIT.

Stitches in ſtitching the collar, 4 rows	3000
Sewing the ends	500¼
Button holes, and ſewing on the buttons	150
Sewing on the collar, and gethering the neck	1294
Stitching on the wriſtbands	1228
Sewing the ends of ditto	68½
Button-holes	1487
Hemming the ſlits	254½
Gathering the ſleeves	840
Setting on wriſtbands	1463
Stitching ſhoulder-ſtraps, three rows each	1880
Hemming the boſom	393
Sewing the ſleeves	2553¾
Setting in ſleeves and guſſets	3050
Taping the ſleeves	1526¼
Sewing the ſeams	848
Setting ſide guſſets	424
Hemming the boſom	1194
Total number of ſtitches	20,651½

A witneſs, on the trial of Burr, being aſked as to the property of Colonel Blennerhaſſet, his accomplice, anſwered, that he was worth 17,000 dollars and *five negro girls.*

We may judge of *King Jerry's* taſte in Literature, when it is an abſolute fact that he has appointed a *Rope-Dancer* to be his *Librarian!*

THEATRES.—Ought not the late melancholy accident at *Sadler's Wells* moſt urgently to recommend that banners may be conſtantly kept in all the Theartes, with the words—"*Falſe, Alarm!*"—"*No Fire!*"—"*No Danger?*"—or ſome ſuch laconic expreſſion, inſcribed, in very conſpicuous characters, which, being exhibited on the firſt appearance of alarm, may attract the attention of the audience, when the voice, though aided by a ſpeaking trumpet, is loſt in the tumult!

THE STATESMAN,—October 10,

It appears that the Comte De Lille is determined not to go to Scotland. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh received a letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on Monday last, intimating that the arrival of the Comte and his suite in that city was not to be exepected. The preparations for the reception of this illustrious personage at Holyrood House are of course discontinued.

His Majesty the King of Saxony will shortly proceed to Warsaw, to be inaugurated there in his new quality of Duke of Warsaw.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Sir John Louis, Bart. Captain in the Royal Navy, and son of the late Admiral, to Miss Kirkpatrick, eldest daughter of Colonel Wm. Kirkpatrick, of the Bengal Establishment.

At his house, Lincoln's Infields, William Mauduit, Esq.

Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. of Townhill, in the County of Southampton.

Mr. William Hollainby, Attorney-at-Law, of Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

DEATHS.

At his apartment, in Greenwich Hospital, Lieutenant Peter Van Court, the oldest Lieutenant of that place, as also in his Majesty's service; he having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 25th of December, 1747. He was in his 86th year.

At Brentford, in her 23d year, of a decline, Martha, eldest daughter of the late Peter Tabois, esq. of Great Ealing, Middlesex.

In Prince's-street, Edinburgh, in her 79th year, Dowager Lady Stuart, of Allanbank.

At Scarborough, Sir Wharton Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire, Bart. His title descends to his grandson, Wm. Ingleby, esq. M. P. for East Retford, and only son of Sir John Ingleby, Bart.

The Right Hon. Ralph Payne, Baron Lavington, of Lavington, in Ireland, K. B. Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Islands at Antigua, on the 1st day of August last, in the 69th year of his age.

At Verdun, in France, after three days illness, the Hon. C. Wallop, youngest brother of the Earl of Portsmouth, and formerly M. P. for the Borough of Andover.

At his House, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, S. Greig, esq. Commissioner for the Navy of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and officiating Russian Consul General in Great Britain, aged 29.

At Croydon, R. Harris, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Surrey, formerly a druggist in St. Paul's Church-yard.

On Sunday last, at Brompton, where he went for the recovery of his health, Charles Wright, esq. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, in the 74th year of his age.